

DAILY REPORT

CONTENTS

China

Vol I No 065

5 April 1982

PRC INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

NORTHEAST ASIA

PRC-MPR Border Committee Meets in Ulaanbaatar D 1
Bo Yibo Meets Japan's Abe, Feted at Party D 1

SOUTHEAST ASIA & PACIFIC

AFP: Softball Delegate Explains PRC Position E 1
ISF Secretary General Arrives in Hong Kong E 1
Hong Kong Team Advised Not To Play in Taipei E 1
AFP Reports Hong Kong Softball Meeting Deadlocked E 2

WESTERN EUROPE

Former UK Prime Minister Heath Pays Visit G 1
Arrival of Group G 1
Huang Briefs Heath on U.S. Ties G 1
Belgian Army Chief of Staff Feted in Beijing G 1

WESTERN HEMISPHERE

PRC Delegate to UN Speaks on Falkland Dispute J 1
Beijing Comments on Elections in El Salvador J 1
Brazil's Guerreiro Leaves Shanghai for Japan J 2
Guerreiro on PRC Ties J 2

PRC NATIONAL AFFAIRS

Party Recruitment Problems, Issues Examined [RENMIN RIBAO 5 Apr] K 1
Organization Department Forum K 1
Commentator's Article K 2
Commentator Urges Anticorruption Struggle [RENMIN RIBAO 1 Apr] K 4
RENMIN RIBAO Views Cadres' Retirement Plan [2 Apr] K 6
Editorial Views 'Right' Way To Make Money [RENMIN RIBAO 4 Apr] K 9
Work on Rehabilitating Intellectuals Reviewed K 11
Tax Rules on Offshore Oil Projects Published K 11
Rainfall Eases Drought South of Huang He K 12
First Quarter Water Transportation Quota Met K 12
Railways Exceed First Quarter Transport Quotas K 12
First Quarter Cement, Glass Quotas Exceeded K 13
Supreme Court Issues Circular on Economic Crimes K 13
Air Force Radar School Marks 30th Anniversary K 13
XINHUA Reviews 'Socialist Ethics Month' K 14

PRC REGIONAL AFFAIRS

EAST REGION

Anhui Issues Circular on Farming in Bad Weather	O 1
Jiangsu CCP Meeting Urges Purging Various Cadres	O 1
Jiangsu's Xu Jiatao on Decorum And Courtesy	O 2
Shanghai Municipal People's Congress Session Held	O 3
Standing Committee Meeting	O 3
Government Work Report	O 3
Discussions on Work Report	O 4
Second Plenum Held	O 5

CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

Guangdong Foreign Trade Policies Discussed	P 1
Conference Defines Tasks	P 1
Ren Zhongyi Speech	P 2
ZHONGGUO ZINWEN SHE Report	P 2
Gu Mu Inspects Guangdong's Special Economic Zones	P 4
Guangdong Circular Praises Fighter Against Crime	P 5
Guangdong Militia Work Meeting Opens 3 Apr	P 5
Henan Article Stresses Nationalities Policy	P 6
Liu Jie Attends Funeral for Henan City Leader	P 7
Briefs: Hunan Relief Work; Hunan Commercial Networks	P 7

SOUTHWEST REGION

Xizang's Yin Fatang Invites Dalai Lama To Return	Q 1
--	-----

NORTH REGION

Nei Monggol Urges Fixing Pastureland Ownership	R 1
Briefs: Hebei Energy Conservation; Nei Monggol Coal Production	R 1

NORTHEAST REGION

Heilongjiang's Yang Yichen on Economic Efficiency	S 1
Briefs: Jilin Petroleum Profits	S 1

PRC MEDIA ON TAIWAN AFFAIRS

Samaranch Urges ISF To Decide on Softball Issue	U 1
Softball Association Head Denounces ISF's Porter	U 1
Mainland, Taiwan Scholars Attend Chicago Meeting	U 2

TAIWAN

ISF Official Visits To Discuss Softball Games	V 1
Further Report	V 1
Softball Delegate on Outcome of ASAA Meeting	V 1
Media Critical on PRC-U.S. Relations, Talks	V 2
CHINA NEWS Comments [1 Apr]	V 2
Taipei Radio Commentary	V 3
Taipei Radio Comments on Contacts With Mainland	V 3
Economic Body Official Discusses National Economy	V 4

HONG KONG MEDIA ON CHINA

Papers View Controversy on Softball Games

W 1

SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST Report [3 Apr]

W 1

STANDARD Report [4 Apr]

W 2

HSIN WAN PAO Comment [3 Apr]

W 3

HSIN WAN PAO on U.S., Netherlands Arms Sales [5 Apr]

W 4

PRC-MPR BORDER COMMITTEE MEETS IN ULAANBAATAR

OWO51253 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1237 GMT 5 Apr 82

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 5 Apr (XINHUA) -- In order to fulfill the tasks of conducting joint border inspections as stipulated in the border protocol signed in 1964 between the Governments of the People's Republic of China and the Mongolian People's Republic, the Sino-Mongolian joint border inspection committee held its first session from 18 February to 3 April in Ulaanbaatar.

The two sides discussed the issues concerning joint inspection, and signed the minutes of the meeting.

BO YIBO MEETS JAPAN'S ABE, FETED AT PARTY

OWO21850 Beijing XINHUA in English 1835 GMT 2 Apr 82

[Text] Tokyo, April 2 (XINHUA) -- Japanese government and business leaders and visiting Chinese Vice Premier Bo Yibo have repeatedly expressed the desire for steady development of economic relations between the two countries during the vice premier's visit, which began Thursday.

During meetings with Japanese International Trade and Industry Minister Shintaro Abe and Vice President of the Association for the Promotion of International Trade Shigeichi Koga, the vice premier discussed the two countries' economic relations. Trade between the two countries in 1981 exceeded 10 billion U.S. dollars.

Bo told Abe during a meeting today that the two countries should learn from and help each other to make up each other's deficiencies so as [to] develop their national economies. This is a favorable condition for promoting their economic exchanges. China's market is promising while many countries of the world is in recession, he noted.

Abe told Bo that Japan is now plagued by a recession. Large companies are now operating with support from small- and medium-sized companies.

Abe said this is characteristic of Japan's industries, and proposed for closer cooperation between small- and medium-sized Japanese and Chinese industries. "Japan is engulfed in trade frictions with many countries. I hope that its trade with China will proceed on a stable basis," Abe said.

At a cocktail party this evening given by the Association for the Promotion of International Trade in honor of the visiting vice premier, Vice President Koga spoke for President Aichiro Fujiyama when he called for fresh efforts by the two countries to establish closer bilateral ties.

Bo Yibo said: "Problems may occur during the development of bilateral economic relations, but as long as we face reality, use a practical approach and work in a down-to-earth manner, a new situation will surely be ushered in." The Chinese vice premier also reaffirmed that China will "firmly uphold its open-door policy and continue to work for extensive international cooperation."

More than 200 Japanese businessmen and politicians attended the cocktail party. The vice premier met the president of the association earlier today.

AFP: SOFTBALL DELEGATE EXPLAINS PRC POSITION

OWO22024 Hong Kong AFP in English 1953 GMT 2 Apr 82

[Text] Hong Kong, 2 Apr (AFP) -- Chinese delegates said tonight that they did not show up at an Asian softball press conference here this afternoon because Taiwan had not indicated if it would accept resolutions by the International Olympic Committee (IOC) and the International Softball Federation (ISF) on its participation in international sports.

To explain the situation, Chinese delegation leader Wang Yizhou told an impromptu press conference in his hotel that there were five sponsoring countries for "reestablishing the ASAA," namely, Japan, the Philippines, Hong Kong, China and Indonesia.

In his notification to Taiwan, Japan, one of the sponsors, had mentioned that Taiwan could join the new ASAA if it would accept the IOC and ISF resolutions on Taiwan, Mr Wang said. The IOC resolutions, according to Mr Wang, stipulate that Taiwan should change its name from "the Olympic Committee of the Republic of China" to "Chinese Taipei Olympic Committee" and that Taiwan must use different flag and song from before in order to take part in Olympic events.

ISF SECRETARY GENERAL ARRIVES IN HONG KONG

OWO22020 Beijing XINHUA in English 2010 GMT 2 Apr 82

[Text] Hong Kong, April 2 (XINHUA) -- Secretary General of the International Softball Federation [ISF] Don Porter arrived here from the United States by plane this evening. Answering reporters questions at the airport here, Porter disclosed that there are 10 unofficial entries in the 5th world women's softball championships, but thus far no official entry has been announced. Besides, a small number of federation members probably will announce officially that they will not participate because of the existing conditions or for other reasons. He said it is his hope that there will be 25 entries. The International Softball Federation now has a membership of 46.

When asked whether any proposal was brought for the settlement of the problem between China and China's Taipei, the secretary general said "I hope so." He added that he is to meet with representatives, including those from China and China's Taipei, to the Asian softball conference in Hong Kong. He stressed that he would do his utmost to create more conditions for more entries to the softball championships.

HONG KONG TEAM ADVISED NOT TO PLAY IN TAIPEI

OWO30734 Beijing XINHUA in English 0715 GMT 3 Apr 82

[Text] Hong Kong, April 3 (XINHUA) -- The Hong Kong authorities have advised the Hong Kong softball team not to attend the fifth world women's softball championships to be held in Taipei, China in July, the SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST reported here today. A spokesman for the recreation and sports division said yesterday that it would not be advisable for the Hong Kong team to attend the championships under the present circumstances, the report said.

AFP REPORTS HONG KONG SOFTBALL MEETING DEADLOCKED

OW031034 Hong Kong AFP in English 0952 GMT 3 Apr 82

[Text] Hong Kong, 3 Apr (AFP) -- The issue of Taiwan's hosting of the fifth world women's softball championship in July remained deadlocked today after a five-hour closed-door meeting held between seven Asian countries including China and Taiwan. Mr Don Porter, secretary-general of the International Softball Federation (ISF), who attended the preliminary meeting for the conference of the Amateur Softball Association of Asia (ASAA), announced afterwards that he had to leave for Taipei tomorrow to help resolve the problem.

Late last night, shortly after arriving from San Francisco, Mr Porter plunged into emergency consultations with Mr Juan Samaranch, president of the International Olympic Committee (IOC), and Mr Wang Yizhou, leader of the Chinese delegation. Mr Samaranch, here on his tour of seven Asian cities, will also fly to Taipei Monday or Tuesday to help ease the deadlock, Mr Porter said. The main issue revolves around the Taiwan flag and anthem at the opening ceremony of the fifth world women's softball championship scheduled in Taipei for July 2-11, he said.

An hour before the ASAA organizing conference was to start at 10 a.m. today, five organizing countries -- Japan, China, the Philippines, Indonesia and Hong Kong -- met behind closed doors, leaving delegates from Singapore and Taiwan outside along with the international press. Singaporean delegate Eric Lai said Singapore was not included because it had not attended the international invitational softball tournament held in Hong Kong last December as had the five promoting countries. It was some 35 minutes later that officials of the Hong Kong Softball Association (HKSA) emerged from the closed door to invite the delegates of Singapore and Taiwan into the conference room.

Mr Porter later said that the old ASAA of which Taiwan is a founder member, had not been officially dissolved and that the present conference was aimed at restarting Asian softball competitions after a suspension of seven years.

Discussion at the five-hour-long meeting was informal. "The fever of the world championship overtook the ASAA conference so that delegates agreed the ASAA conference originally scheduled for April 3-4 will have to be rescheduled for some later date," Mr Porter said at a press conference at 2 p.m.

Prior to the start of the preliminary meeting, Mr Porter had told the press that "up to now, out of the 31 countries that have telexed their intention to take part in the Taipei world championship, 20 are playing the 'wait and see' game. "If the political situation does not improve I would not like to see a world championship being held either in Taiwan or anywhere else because I don't think it is fair to the athletes to have to compete under this type of condition." He added, "we will try the best we can to present a good atmosphere with the least amount of political implication." Asked if he would consider a change of venue for the world championship, Mr Porter said if only 10 or 12 countries were to take part in the event he might reassess the situation. However, he said, "Taiwan was the champion three years ago and it has done a good job of preparing for the world championship with good facilities for all participants."

FORMER UK PRIME MINISTER HEATH PAYS VISIT

Arrival of Group

OW041555 Beijing XINHUA in English 1503 GMT 4 Apr 82

[Text] Beijing, April 4 (XINHUA) -- Edward Heath, former prime minister of Britain, and his party arrived in Beijing this afternoon at the invitation of the Chinese People's Institute of Foreign Affairs.

Hao Deqing, vice president of the institute, gave a banquet for the British guests this evening.

Huang Briefs Heath on U.S. Ties

OW050758 Beijing XINHUA in English 0747 GMT 5 Apr 82

[Text] Beijing, April 5 (XINHUA) -- Huang Hua, Chinese Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister, met with Edward Heath, former British prime minister, and his party here this morning.

Huang Hua and Mr. Heath discussed the current situation in the world and international issues of common concern. They shared similar views on many international issues. They held that the present international situation has become more tense, more turbulent and more baffling.

Huang Hua briefed the British guests on current Sino-American relations. He said that China and the United States are holding talks now on the relations between the two countries. In these talks, China is asking the United States to abide by the principles laid down in the communique on the establishment of diplomatic relations between the two countries. "Because these principles are basic in handling the relationship between sovereign states, China will not take a step backward from its principled stand," Huang Hua stressed.

Present on the occasion were Hao Deqing, president of the Chinese People's Institute of Foreign Affairs, and Sir Percy Cradock, British ambassador to China.

Later, Huang Hua hosted a luncheon for the British guests.

BELGIAN ARMY CHIEF OF STAFF FETED IN BEIJING

OW041606 Beijing XINHUA in English 1505 GMT 4 Apr 82

[Text] Beijing, April 4 (XINHUA) -- Lieutenant General de Welder, chief of staff of the Belgian Army, and his party were honored at a dinner tonight given by Wu Xiuquan, deputy chief of General Staff of the Chinese People's Liberation Army.

Wu Xiuquan praised the Belgian Government and armed forces for maintaining vigilance, strengthening their defense capabilities and safeguarding Belgium's security and peace in Europe at a time when world peace is threatened by hegemonist expansion.

He said de Welder's visit would contribute to the friendship between the people and armed forces of the two nations.

In his toast, de Welder said: "Although Belgium and China are different in many aspects the two have similar goals. Our countries are seeking to safeguard the peace our two peoples are longing for, and are ready to defend, our independence and national heritage." "In the current international situation, it is indispensable for our two countries to strengthen their defense," he said.

Present at the banquet were Chen Jinyu, deputy chief of staff of the Beijing units of the Chinese People's Liberation Army, and Roger Denorme, Belgian ambassador to China. The Belgian guests arrived in Beijing yesterday at the invitation of the Ministry of National Defense. This morning, Lt. General Welder reviewed an honor guard of P.L.A. ground forces in the company of Wu Xiuquan. Then the guests visited a tank unit of the P.L.A. Beijing units.

PRC DELEGATE TO UN SPEAKS ON FALKLAND DISPUTE

OW040730 Beijing XINHUA in English 0716 GMT 4 Apr 82

[Text] United Nations, April 3 (XINHUA) -- The Security Council today adopted a resolution calling on the Governments of Argentina and the United Kingdom "to seek a diplomatic solution to their differences over the Falkland (Malvinas) Islands." The resolution, sponsored by the United Kingdom, was adopted by a vote of 10 in favour and 1 against (Panama), with 4 abstentions.

China abstained in the voting. Chinese representative Ling Qing explained that China was concerned about the tension in the Malvinas (Falkland) Islands area. Taking note of the position of the non-aligned countries concerning the sovereignty over the islands, China could not support the British draft resolution. He hoped that a peaceful and reasonable settlement could be found through negotiations.

The resolution notes that "there exists a breach of the peace in the region of the Falkland Islands" and demands "an immediate cessation of hostilities" and "an immediate withdrawal of all Argentine forces" from the islands.

Argentine Foreign Minister Nicanor Costa Mendez expressed deep regret over the adoption of the resolution. Prior to the voting, he pleaded for his government's action, saying that "we have recovered a part of our national territory." The issue is a "question of colonialism" and the islands were a "part of Argentina illegally occupied by the United Kingdom since 1833," he declared.

Different views were expressed by representatives of a number of countries at the council meetings. Representatives from Latin American countries such as Panama, Brazil, Bolivia and Peru voiced their support for Argentina's sovereignty claim over the Malvinas Islands, and regarded the problem as colonial. Representatives of the United States, France, Australia, New Zealand, Ireland and some other countries expressed their opposition to Argentina's use of force to settle dispute.

BEIJING COMMENTS ON ELECTIONS IN EL SALVADOR

OW041031 Beijing in English to North America 0000 GMT 4 Apr 82

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] On March 28, the ruling junta in El Salvador held constituent assembly elections with the backing of the United States. It is reported that the elections took place amid gunfire. Looting was carried out under military guard even in the capital, San Salvador. In more than 30 cities and towns, polling was canceled because of fierce fighting between government troops and guerrillas. Clashes were also reported in 80 places on the outskirts of the capital. It is said that the guerillas -- the National Liberation Front of Farabundo Marti -- support elections for a democratic government after negotiations with the junta and other parties concerned. They boycotted last weekend's elections saying that they could not be held fairly. Almost a quarter of El Salvador is now under the control of the guerrillas. People living in these areas also boycotted the poll. Those Salvadorans who did vote did so for fear that any boycott would bring them trouble after the elections. Public opinion maintains that political freedom is not yet guaranteed in El Salvador. Therefore, the elections could not have been free and will not stabilize the situation there.

The United States has been supporting the ruling Christian Democrats in a bid to counter Soviet and Cuban expansion and infiltration in Central America and the Caribbean. It is obvious that Soviet and Cuban interferences in Salvadoran affairs have complicated the situation, but the U.S. support for the ruling party has further aggravated the problem and created more opportunities for the Soviets. The cause of the turmoil in El Salvador is social and economic problems.

People are living in a society full of injustice. They are poor and life is difficult. The solution to the Salvadoran problem lies in the halt to foreign interferences, infiltration and expansion. Let the people of El Salvador solve their own problems. It can be predicted that any solution imposed on them by outside forces is bound to fail.

BRAZIL'S GUERREIRO LEAVES SHANGHAI FOR JAPAN

OW281507 Beijing XINHUA in English 1500 GMT 28 Mar 82

[Text] Shanghai, March 28 (XINHUA) -- Brazilian Foreign Minister Ramiro Saraiva Guerreiro, his wife Gloria Guerreiro and his party wound up their visit to China and left here for Japan by air this afternoon.

The Brazilian guests arrived in Shanghai from Beijing March 26. In the evening, they were guests of honor at a banquet hosted by the Shanghai Municipal People's Government. In his toast, Shanghai Mayor Wang Daohan said that the people of Shanghai highly treasured the friendship with the Brazilian people and the people of other Latin American countries. Foreign Minister Guerreiro said that his Shanghai visit would help increase mutual understanding and strengthen good relations of cooperation between Brazil and China.

During their stay in China, the Brazilian guests visited Fudan University, the Shanghai industrial exhibition, a carpet factory and a rural people's commune.

Guerreiro on PRC Ties

OW301758 Beijing XINHUA in English 1527 GMT 30 Mar 82

[Excerpts] Tokyo, March 30 (XINHUA) -- Brazilian Foreign Minister Ramiro Saraiva Guerreiro said Monday in Tokyo that Japan should import more farm and industrial goods from Brazil which wants to enhance economic, scientific and technological cooperation between the two countries. Guerreiro made the request during talks with Japanese Foreign Minister Yoshio Sakurachi on bilateral relations and international affairs.

About his trip to China last week, he told the Japanese foreign minister that Chinese leaders showed great interest in China-Brazil relations because the two countries have several things in common -- they are both developing and continental countries and have a great potential for growth.

Sakurachi said that to enhance the friendly relations between Japan and China is helpful to peace and security in Asia.

Guerreiro arrived here Sunday after a visit to China.

PARTY RECRUITMENT PROBLEMS, ISSUES EXAMINED

Organization Department Forum

HK050832 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 5 Apr 82 p 3

[Report: "Central Organization Department Convenes Forum on Party Recruitment"]

[Text] The Organization Department of the CCP Central Committee recently held a two-part forum in Beijing on party recruitment work. The forum was attended by responsible comrades of organization departments of all provincial, municipal and autonomous regional CCP committees, and responsible comrades of organization departments and general political groups of provisional party committees of the central and state organs. The forum studied and discussed the question of how to guarantee the quality of new party members, do a good job in party recruitment and enhance the party's combat effectiveness in the new situation. Yang Shijie, deputy director of the Central Committee's Organization Department, presided over the forum. Director Song Renqiong gave a speech.

To make a success of this forum, the Central Committee's Organization Department issued an investigation outline back in February last year, and the organization departments of all provincial, municipal and autonomous regional party committees conducted serious investigations and studies and put forth many good views and ideas.

The forum analyzed the current basic situation in the party ranks and party recruitment work. During the 4-plus years since the "gang of four" were smashed, 4.6 million members have joined the party throughout the country, accounting for 12 percent of the total number of members. The party now has a total of 39 million members. However, due to the sabotage done by the Lin Biao and Jiang Qing counterrevolutionary cliques, certain errors in our guidance for work, and certain other reasons resulting from history, there are certain problems in the existing party ranks manifested in the inability to meet the demands of the new situation and tasks.

Certain people in the existing party ranks are not up to, or basically not up to, standard. There are certain weak links in the distribution of party members, and there are not many party members in the first line in the various sectors and trades. In some places the structure of the party ranks does not meet the needs of the modernization drive. The cultural level of party members is rather low. There are not many party members who are specialists and technicians, and there are very few party members under the age of 25.

In view of this situation, while getting a good grasp of educating and enhancing the existing party members and rectifying the grassroots party organizations, the party committees at all levels should do a good job in party recruitment in accordance with needs and possibilities. The work is to be done under leadership and in a planned way, with points of emphasis, and is aimed at better meeting the needs of socialist modernization. This has thus become a major task in the strengthening of party building.

The forum held that getting a clear idea of the guiding ideology and the demands in party recruitment in the new situation are the prerequisites for doing a good job of recruitment work. In future recruitment work, it is necessary to consider things from the angle of the strategic task of building the "two civilizations," upholding the four basic principles and cultivating successors to the communist cause. It is also necessary to consider the problem that there has still been no fundamental turn for the better in party work style. Taking the country as a whole, we cannot suspend recruitment work, but we absolutely cannot carry out large-scale recruitment. We can only carry out recruitment on a suitable scale under the principle of maintaining the criteria for party members. There must be a sense of planning in party recruitment work. It is necessary to increase the young component, gradually solve the problems in the structure and distribution of party members, and also -- still more important -- pay attention to recruiting into the party progressive elements who possess a high degree of political awareness and all kinds of professional talents.

The forum held that the new historical period has put forth new and still higher demands on party members. In recruiting every new member it is essential to uphold the criteria for party members and strictly enforce the recruitment procedure. We must indeed guarantee the quality of new party members. We must strictly guard against people worming their way into the party who rose to power by closely following the Lin Biao and Jiang Qing counter-revolutionary cliques who engaged in armed rebellion, and those factionalist, elements who engaged in beating, smashing and looting.

The forum held that doing a good job in cultivating, educating and examining those activists who apply to join the party and selecting candidates for recruitment constitute the basis for doing a good job of party recruitment. Grassroots organizations should carry out education in basic party knowledge for those comrades who demand progress, and also steel them in a realistic way by assigning them a certain amount of social work.

The forum also studied recruitment of new party members from among intellectuals. It is necessary to recruit into the party those specialists and technicians of all types who meet the criteria for party membership, pay attention to recruiting from among secondary and primary schoolteachers and college students, and pay attention to recruiting women. Minority nationality areas must attach full importance to recruiting into the party progressive elements among the minority nationalities who meet the criteria for party membership.

The forum also studied the question of stepping up recruitment among young people. The organization and propaganda departments of party committees at all levels and the CYL, trade unions and women's federations must step up education for young people. When the awareness of young people is enhanced, more of them will ask to join the party. New party members below the age of 25 should be recruited from the CYL.

The forum pointed out, the party committees at all levels must strengthen leadership over recruitment work and provide appropriate guidance for different places and units. At present, quite a large number of grassroots party organizations are lax and weak and need rectifying. In these units, or in units where there are still many problems although rectification has been carried out, new members can only be recruited after rectification is completed. It is necessary to provide specific help for units where the force of party members is weak and the basis for party recruitment work is poor.

The organization departments of party committees at all levels must carry out one or two inspections of recruitment work each year, sum up and exchange experiences, and promptly solve any problems they discover.

Commentator's Article

HK050914 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 5 Apr 82 p 3

[Commentator's article: "Uphold the Criteria for Party Members and Guarantee the Quality of New Party Members"]

[Text] Since the smashing of the "gang of four," we have admitted into our basic party organizations a number of fine new party members who resolutely support the party's line and who have contributed to the four modernizations; thus we have injected fresh blood into the body of the party. This is a fact that has pleased most of the masses both inside and outside the party. However, there have still been a few problems in the recruitment work of a small number of our basic party organizations that have failed to strictly uphold the criteria for party members and have admitted into the party some people who fall short of the criteria for party members.

Guaranteeing the quality of the new party members in a conscientious manner is one of the important factors in strengthening the party's organizations and raising the party's combat effectiveness. In doing this work, we should take into account the strategic tasks of adhering to the four basic principles and of training successors to the communist cause. We should also take into account the fact that at present we have not yet brought a radical change for the better to our party work style and that there are still problems related to people's ideology, to our organizations and to our work style.

Therefore, in recruiting party members, we should conscientiously uphold the criteria for party members and place emphasis on recruiting only those who are mentally qualified into our party organizations. Our candidates for recruitment should be those who conscientiously study Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought, who have established in their minds lofty revolutionary ideals, who have fine revolutionary virtues and who have decided to struggle for the communist cause all their lives. These candidates should resolutely support and carry out the party's line, principles and policies and should politically conform to the party. They should study hard to learn reading, writing and science and to be professionally competent. They should take the lead and set examples in their production and other work and they should also adhere to the principle of placing the interests of the party and the people above everything and subordinating their personal interests to the interests of the party and dare to fight against unhealthy thoughts and activities that may harm the interests of the party. We should never recruit those who resist and oppose the party's line, principles and policies that have been formulated since its third plenary session and those who have engaged in bourgeois liberalization and who have been trying to exploit the position of the party in power to achieve their private ends.

Doing a good job of training, educating and assessing the activists who have applied for party membership and of selecting candidates is what we rely on in recruiting party members and in guaranteeing the quality of new party members. The party's basic organizations should show enthusiastic concern for the progress and growth of these activists. They should teach them to understand the party's nature, program, aim of struggle and the necessary qualifications for a party member by giving them training courses and party lessons and by other forms of education. At the same time, they should make a comprehensive examination and assessment of these activists' ideological consciousness, political virtues and the performance of their work, and they should also have a clear understanding of their personal history and the matters related to their close family members and their major social relations.

In recruiting new party members it is imperative to strictly observe party regulations. Every new party member should go through the procedure for admission to the party. Before holding a general meeting to discuss the applications, the party branch should extensively solicit the opinions of the masses inside and outside the party. Before examining and approving applications, the party committees should send some persons to interview the applicants. They should hold meetings to discuss, examine and approve the applications. These applications should not be approved by an individual or just a few persons alone. The phenomena of recruiting new members by shock tactics and recruiting them just to fulfill the required number must be prevented. The undesirable practices of taking in relatives and friends, gaining party membership through underhand connections, granting membership to some persons by prearrangement, and using party membership to make a deal should be resolutely banned. Offenders must be severely punished. Those whose offenses are serious should be punished according to party regulations. Those whose party membership has been proved to have been gained by foul means are not recognized as party members.

Probationary party members should be educated and observed continuously and intensively. The question of shifting them to be full party members should be discussed according to schedule. Attention should be paid to preventing and correcting the method of making no efforts to educate and observe them at ordinary times and shifting them to be full party members hurriedly when time is due.

The work of recruiting new party members is a regular, important task for developing the party. Whether the quality of the party members is good or poor will directly affect whether our party's cause will prosper and have successors and will also affect the prestige and image of the party among the masses. Party committees at all levels should strengthen leadership over the work of recruiting new party members, discuss and study this work periodically, and examine and sum up this work regularly, so as to discover and solve problems promptly. Only in this way will it be possible to uphold the criteria for good party members and practically ensure the fine quality of new party members.

COMMENTATOR URGES ANTICORRUPTION STRUGGLE

HK020736 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 1 Apr 82 p 1

[Commentator's article: "Firmly and Unswervingly Fight Corruption"]

[Text] In our commentary entitled "Be a Sober-Minded Marxist" which was published on 15 March, we said: Our party is a vanguard force of the working class and is a party leading such a big country as China. So long as the body of the party itself is strong and healthy and can effectively resist the attack of "germs" of all sorts, and so long as it does not fall and decay and always stays together with the people, then no hostile force can ever damage or overthrow it. It is precisely because of this that we should say that the principal danger comes from nowhere other than the degeneration of the wavering elements.

Unswervingly struggling against the corrupt phenomena inside the party and particularly corrupt phenomena among certain party members and responsible cadres is an important issue which has been firmly grasped by the CCP Central Committee in the past few years. After the smashing of the "gang of four," the CCP Central Committee first opposed the "two whatevers," putting forth restoring and carrying forward the party's fine tradition and work style of seeking truth from facts, and then opposed the personality cult. Whether it is the "two whatevers," or the personality cult and prominent propaganda for an individual, none are products of true proletarian materialism but rather are corrupt things which violate the proletarian party spirit. This is also a problem of corruption in ideology and in work style. Later on, the CCP Central Committee put forth upholding the four basic principles, opposing bureaucracy, anarchism, extreme individualism and bourgeois liberalization. All these are indeed means for overcoming corruption in ideology, politics and organization. Since the third plenary session, our party has restored the Central Discipline Inspection Commission. The "Guiding Principles for Inner-Party Political Life" were adopted at the fifth plenary session, setting down the criterion for upholding the party's proletarian purity and opposing various corrupt phenomena inside the party. The first thing that the Central Discipline Inspection Commission did after its establishment was to vigorously oppose the seeking of privileges by formulating regulations on the daily life of high-ranking cadres. This has achieved good results. Then, it stressed that inside the party, all party members and cadres and in particular the leading cadres must be loyal to the party's line, principles and policies and must vigorously check the unsavory trends which seriously corrupt our party as far as politics is concerned. Commencing last year, the CCP Central Committee began to deal in a big way with unsavory trends in the economic field. This year, the CCP Central Committee has dealt with this even more harshly by putting the problem of economic crimes involving cadres on the whole party's important agenda. This simple review shows that the party has indeed been firmly grasping the rectification of party work style and discipline and resolutely struggling against various corrupt phenomena inside the party.

China has entered the new historical era of implementing an open-door policy and promoting the enlivening of the domestic economy at a time when the party has unhealthy tendencies, lax discipline and many ideological, political, organizational and work style problems which are the results of the "gang of four." So it is fairly easy for criminals of every hue to find conspirators within the party and, therefore, efforts to oppose and deal harshly with illegal activities in the economic field must be **regarded** as one of the party's central tasks in strengthening its discipline and rectifying its work style for a period to come.

This struggle against illegal activities in the economic field is related to the success and failure of the party's cause and is also related to the destiny of the country. The NPC Standing Committee has already made a decision on "dealing harshly with crimes which sabotage the economy." Now that the seriousness of the question has been pointed out, and legal punishments have been formulated, the key to whether or not this struggle can be waged through to the end lies in the determination of the leading organs. We can say that the first, the second and the third thing that we need is determination. We must see how determined we are.

When we unwaveringly and with great determination wage this struggle, we will be able to save many people, promptly get rid of the wavering elements in the body of our party and our country and maintain the party's purity, providing a strong and powerful guarantee for the victorious development of our party's cause before the end of this century. The CCP Central Committee has explicitly set up "two musts" and "two must-nots." They are: We must firmly, vigorously and speedily grasp serious crimes such as smuggling, speculation and deception, bribery, appropriating property and money of the state and the collective, and so on. We must punish according to law those cadres who commit serious economic crimes and particularly those cadres who hold important posts. We must not turn a blind eye to or conceal serious economic problems involving cadres and particularly those involving responsible cadres. We must not be indecisive, nor tolerate or not expose crimes. The CCP Central Committee is very determined and party committees in all areas throughout the country should also be as determined as the CCP Central Committee. This is because this is a very significant matter. If we do not firmly grasp this link, the party will decay. This will begin in a small part and gradually expand to a large part. Eventually, there will be "peaceful evolution," and the party will suffer from an incurable disease.

Some comrades worry that we may now again be launching movements, thus repeating the mistake of magnifying things. They even wonder whether in so doing, we will take a "leftist" approach. Therefore, they are hesitant and indecisive. Such a way of thinking is wrong. The CCP Central Committee has clearly announced that there will be no more sweeping movements and no more indiscriminate charges against people. The method of handling cases the way they should be will be used. Emphasis will be put on important and major cases. The aim is to guard against the making of false accusations, leaving everyone in a state of terror, and other abnormal practices. The CCP Central Committee has also stipulated that in handling cases, criminal acts should be differentiated from work errors and that an offender should be given an opportunity or time to make a confession and be treated with leniency. Given these clear-cut stipulations, this struggle is confined to a given scope of involving that which actually took place. Thus, the possibility of magnifying things will be avoided. How can there be a tendency toward the "left?" In the face of this unavoidable struggle, we cannot be slow in reacting or slow in thinking things out and let decadent bourgeois things assert themselves in corrupting our party. If we do so, then we are really making a rightist mistake.

Some comrades worry that a crackdown on criminal activities in the economic field may interfere with the implementation of the open-door policy. They do a lot of worrying and are at a loss to know what to do. Such a way of thinking is wrong. We follow an open-door policy toward foreign countries. At the same time, we seek to enliven the domestic economy, experimenting with special economic zones and allowing the two provinces of Guangdong and Fujian to adopt special economic policies and flexible economic measures. What has been done in these two respects is correct. In the future, we will continue with this. But in following an open-door policy or in trying to enliven the domestic economy, our aim is to accelerate the socialist modernization of the country. We have the interests of the whole people in mind. It is never our aim to let certain people line their own pockets, or keep well-fed those offenders in the economic field who sacrifice public interests for their own and serve their own ends at the expense of others. Special policies laws can only be those under a unified national policy. Flexible measures can only be those where a firm stand is taken concerning principles. If divorced from the socialist direction without regard to communist principles, how can special policies and flexible measures be called such? Making things clear on this point does not impair the legitimate interests of foreign capitalists and Hong Kong and Macao industrialists and businessmen. Nor does it hurt the legitimate units that actively trade within the limits of policy. It can be said that only by cracking down on criminal activities in the economic field and getting rid of all evil and unhealthy practices can we safeguard the legitimate interests of all parties concerned and really bring about a new situation in economic work. Under these circumstances, there is no reason for us to be hesitant and indecisive or fail to uproot potential dangers.

Cracking down on criminal activities in the economic field is a struggle that is the wish of the party, of the army and of the people. It also wins the praise of patriotic Chinese abroad and foreign friends. People are watching this struggle with great concern and pinning great hopes on it. We must unify awareness, act in concert, share the same thoughts at all levels, and firmly and unswervingly carry this struggle through to the end, with army and civilians united as one.

RENMIN RIBAO VIEWS CADRES' RETIREMENT PLAN

HK021102 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 2 Apr 82 p 3

[Commentator's article: "Happy To See Veteran Comrades Writing New Chapters"]

[Text] We have made a good beginning in reforming our country's government organizations and the work is progressing smoothly. This is an important matter which is connected with the rise and fall as well as life and death of our party and country. Our veteran comrades shoulder a special mission in this revolution.

The fact that veteran cadres should retreat to the second and third lines and help select a number of young and middle-aged cadres to take up their work is a new problem for our veteran comrades. The reason why we say that it is a new problem is because it is the first time we have solved this problem involving our whole system in the history of the people's dictatorship of our country and the history of our party. We are happy to see that since the central authorities made this policy decision, some leading cadres of the party Central Committee and some departments of the State Council have set a fine example. They have enjoyed the respect and praise of the masses.

In the early 1950's, the cadres of our party were still young and the matter of retirement had not yet been put on the agenda. In the late 1950's and early 1960's Comrade Mao Zedong raised the problem of training and selecting tens of thousands of successors to the revolutionary cause. It was a pity that this strategic thinking was not effectively followed. What was more unfortunate was that we adopted the form of the "Great Cultural Revolution" to "bring up" successors. As a result, not only a large number of veteran cadres, but also a good many middle-aged and young people who could have grown healthily were ruined. After the smashing of the "gang of four," a number of veteran comrades resumed their work. This was in accordance with the popular feelings of the party and people and played a decisive role in stabilizing the situation. However, time never stops marching on. It is difficult for a person to truly admit that he is old. Those who are wholeheartedly devoting themselves to the revolution "do not know that old age is creeping up on them." However, are the following figures not worth pondering? In our cadre ranks, there are very few leading cadres at the county level and above under the age of 40, and the average age for ministerial cadres in the central government is about 64 or 65, much older than the average age in many other countries. The "aging" of the cadre ranks has posed an increasing number of problems, and there is now nothing for it but to tackle the supersession of the old cadres with new ones. Things which should have been done in the 1960's were put off till the 1980's. We have lost 20 years of precious time. Should we not regard this task as pressing?

The party Central Committee had already discerned the importance of this strategic problem a long time ago. Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee, leading comrades of the party Central Committee have repeatedly stressed in their important speeches the reform of the cadre system. They have called on veteran cadres to retreat and let middle-aged and young cadres take up important posts. People are deeply touched by proletarian revolutionaries of the older generation who have set a fine example with their own deeds for all senior cadres throughout the party. In September 1980, some veteran comrades of our party resigned their positions as vice premiers and let younger comrades take up these posts.

In the historic 6th Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee held in June 1981, veteran comrades who enjoyed lofty prestige at home and abroad and were qualified to take the post of the chairman of the party Central Committee tried hard to persuade other comrades to elect a younger comrade with less qualifications and record of service to be the No 1 leader of the party. They also did their best to help this comrade do his work well. Historians, when you write the history of this stage, you should never take this strategic measure of Marxists who stand high and see far as a common personnel change. You should never confuse the breadth of vision of proletarian revolutionaries with ordinary modesty. As Comrade Hu Yaobang said: To propose such a comrade who is not as qualified and capable as themselves to be chairman but still feel happy themselves, an unprecedented event in the party's history, has now been accomplished by the revolutionaries of the older generation today, and this signifies that the party is promising.

The law of nature is irresistible. What are the veteran comrades' greatest contributions, highest honor and happiest things during their later years and what are their achievements which will never be forgotten by the future generations? As pointed out time and again by the party Central Committee, they are the veteran comrades' deeds to "recommend the worthy and yield their positions to those who are better qualified." As the saying goes, "An old steed in the stable still aspires to gallop a thousand miles." Many veteran comrades have traversed a militant course by cherishing the will to fight their whole lives for the lofty ideal of communism. Is there anyone among them who is now unwilling to contribute the last ounce of strength during the current march to achieve the four modernizations? We appreciate and respect this idea and affection. When one accomplishes a task, it is certainly a contribution. It is an equally valuable contribution if one, upon discovering that one's ability falls short of one's wishes, seeks and trains talented people to succeed to our cause so that our cause may continue to prosper. This deed will have far-reaching significance because it reflects one's selfless, noble character and puts into practice the important principle of always keeping the spirit of our revolutionary ranks young.

In the long history of our country, the deed of "recommending the worthy and yielding one's position to another who is better qualified" was considered an important mark of a far-sighted statesman. This story was carried in "Han Ying's Commentaries on Classics": Zi Gong once asked Confucius about the qualities of a good official. Confucius mentioned Bao Shu of the State of Qi and Zi Pi of the State of Zheng. Surprised by the reply, Zi Gong asked: "Are Guan Zhong and Zi Chan not the noted officials of the States of Qi and Zheng?" Confucius said: "They were recommended by others." Then, Zi Gong asked again: "Do you mean that an official who recommends the worthy is better than a competent official?" Confucius gave a definite answer: "He who has a keen insight into another person's ability is a man of intelligence; he who recommended the worthy is a man of virtue; he who puts the worthy into appropriate positions is a man of righteousness. What qualities other than these three do you demand of a man?" This was a rather incisive view. In the State of Qi, with Guan Zhong administering the government, a new political situation appeared. However, Guan Zhong made a grave mistake because he had not properly solved the question of a "successor," so that shortly after his death, the State of Qi was thrown into chaos by Shu Diao, Yi Ya and Kai Fang. In his article "On Guan Zhong," Su Xun said: "A great undertaking is tackled not only on the day it is accomplished. There are factors for its success. A disaster is not brought about only on the day it occurs. It has remote causes. For this reason, I do not attribute the good government of the State of Qi to Guan Zhong, but to Bao Shu. For the same reason, I do not attribute the disorder in the State of Qi to Shu Diao, Yi Ya and Kai Fang, but to Guan Zhong." This also is a rather incisive remark. We communists have inherited the fine traditions of the Chinese nation. We have carried them forward on the basis of our new cause and our new world outlook. By retreating from their positions and promoting large groups of middle-aged and young cadres to take their places, our veteran comrades have outstripped in significance and effect the ancient officials who "recommended the worthy and yielded their positions to those who were better qualified." We act this way in the interests of the people.

By "recommending the worthy and yielding positions to those who are better qualified," we do not mean that a leader should appoint his successor but that under the party's leadership, we should develop democracy and rely on the masses to select and promote distinguished middle-aged and young cadres. A great number of our leading cadres have rich experience in political struggle, are capable organizers and have a high sense of responsibility for the party and the people. They can do a good job of discovering and promoting distinguished middle-aged and young cadres in the principle of considering one's political integrity and ability. Then, the followers of Lin Biao and Jiang Qing who made their fortune by joining in the "rebellion," those who are seriously imbued with sectarian ideas, the smash-and-grabbers, and those who committed serious political and economic crimes in the past few years, will not be given an opportunity to sneak into our ranks.

"One's skill can be improved when the foundation is strengthened; and the water in a stream can run faster when the source is dredged." In order to keep our revolutionary ranks always full of vigor and vitality, it is necessary to maintain a normal process of metabolism. Why has an excellent situation appeared on our literature and art front as well as on all other fronts? Because a large number of new people are growing under the care and cultivation of those of the older generations. Zhao Yi of the Qing Dynasty said in one of his verses that "Just as every generation has its crop of talent, so there has been no lack of successors from generation to generation." In Chinese history, which is thousands of years long, the new era of building a new China is one in which people of talent come forth in large numbers. Many outstanding figures are well-known at present and will certainly leave a fine name for the next generations. Today, faced with the new task of socialist modernization, our motherland, although it still needs the guidance of the experienced veteran comrades, must also call on a large number of new people to dedicate their lives to it. A thorough dialectical materialist is naturally a thorough optimist as well. Our veteran comrades should feel happier to see that there are more and more younger people who have become capable of shouldering the heavy loads of modernization and who are even more capable than them. This is actually what we expect to see! Can you not remember that when our women's volleyball team won the world championship, people not only threw flowers to these brave girls but also to the instructors and veteran players who had trained them, although it was not them who had won the championship? Dear veteran comrades, let us make greater efforts to train and select more "champion team members" for our great cause of the four modernizations!

We are full of confidence for the future of our motherland. This is not only because we have millions of veteran cadres, but also because, in the 30-odd years of work and struggle since the founding of the state, we have really trained and brought up a large number of young and middle-aged cadres who are in the prime of life, have both ability and political integrity and are well qualified for various leading posts. At present, of more than 19 million cadres in our country, 6.8 million are in the 36 to 45 age bracket and 5.4 million are in the 46 to 55 age bracket. Even if we select 1 from 1,000 of these 12 million cadres, we can have more than 10,000 fine cadres. Is it true that they lack experience? For those who are over 50, they usually have more than 30 years of experience, and those over 40 generally have more than 20 years of experience. Is it true that they have not been tempered? In the great storm of the "Great Cultural Revolution," their basic quality already stood severe tests. We firmly believe that the younger cadres will respect the old, carry on their fine traditions and learn from their good qualities, and that their deeds will live up to the expectations of the party and the people. The reform of our party this time is being carried out after the decade-long turmoil. Not only will the ideology and conventional practices of the old society and the poisonous influence of Lin Biao and the "gang of four" obstruct our reform, but also the dirt from outside after practicing the open-door economic policy will damage our political health. Many people in other countries are showing great concern for our reform, while within our country some people still doubt whether it can succeed. Veteran comrades, let us get rid of all this poisonous influence and dirt with our acts of foresight and openheartedness!

History will surely be written like this: At the beginning of the 1980's, the Chinese communists accomplished a great cause for the prosperity of their motherland. This was a cause of far-reaching significance. The veteran comrades who had fought heroically for the birth of a new China again made great contributions for our country, our nation, our people and our party during this period. We shall never forget the veteran fighters who wrote these pages of history with their own hands.

EDITORIAL VIEWS 'RIGHT' WAY TO MAKE MONEY

OWO42046 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1130 GMT 4 Apr 82

[Text] Beijing, 4 Apr (XINHUA) -- The 4 April RENMIN RIBAO carries an editorial entitled "Pay Attention to the Right Way To Make Money."

Wang Anshi, a statesman of the Song Dynasty, said: "It is necessary to rely on the people to make and spend money for the country. In running a country since ancient times, insufficient financial resources have not necessarily been the disaster for the public, but rather, the disaster has been that financial resources are not managed in a correct way." This shows that the right way to make money is the basic way to solve the problem of insufficient financial resources. There are many problems to investigate and study in opening ways of making money. At present, stress should be placed on solving these three problems: to emancipate the mind, develop production and achieve better economic results.

It is necessary to emancipate the mind. By emancipating the mind, we absolutely do not mean paying no attention to objective laws, much less encouraging people to act recklessly or go about things blindly. By emancipating the mind we do mean that it is necessary to proceed from reality and follow the principle of seeking truth from facts. Our present actual conditions are: On the one hand, all localities and departments feel that their funds are insufficient; on the other hand, "there is gold everywhere," but no one digs it out or picks it up. On the one hand, with the increase in their incomes, peasants, workers and staff members have posed new demands in clothing, food, housing, transportation and articles of daily use; on the other hand, however, some of our production departments are still doing things in the same old way -- marketable products are in short supply, and unmarketable ones are still being produced. On the one hand, many enterprises do not have sufficient production tasks and many people have nothing to do; on the other hand, however, many trades are urgently needed to serve the society, but few people are engaged in such trades. Sewing machines, bicycles, wristwatches, alarm clocks along with cement, glass and other building materials have been in short supply for a long time in the rural areas. In the cities, people have difficulties in housing, in finding restaurants to eat in, making clothes and getting things repaired. Everyone is talking about these matters. In addition, there is also a great potential for increasing the production of exports.

These conditions show that the above problems can be solved if only we emancipate our minds, step up our work in market forecasting and acquaint ourselves with the situation in production and the needs of the people in livelihood. Therefore, there are many ways for us to make money.

Developing production is the basic way to increase financial revenues. However, in leading and organizing production, we must never follow the same old disastrous road of going one-sidedly after output, output value and a high growth rate. In the past, "good news was reported about industry, but bad news about commerce; products were overstocked in warehouses, and financial revenues were insufficient." This is a situation in which we not only gained an undeserved reputation for ourselves but actually brought disaster upon ourselves. As well in the readjustment of the national economy, the serious disproportions among various economic sectors have not yet been completely changed. We must keep a clear head about this. In paying attention to the right way to make money, we should now pay attention to the following several problems:

First, we should strive to increase the production of good quality, marketable products whose consumption of raw materials is low and which can help us increase our revenues. We should strive for a practical growth rate that is not inflated, in order to bring material benefits to both the state and the people.

Second, we should do away with restrictions, remove the barriers between various specific departments and regions and organize production in accordance with the principle of specialization and coordination. This is an effective way to improve our technology, increase the variety of products, improve quality and reduce production costs.

Third, we should vigorously make multipurpose use of materials. Many of our nonferrous metal deposits are associated ores, and we should make multipurpose use of them to the maximum. The larger the production scale, the more waste gas, liquid and residue we can produce. We should make multipurpose use of them in order to turn waste materials into valuable ones and harmful things into beneficial ones.

Fourth, we should bring the potentialities of existing enterprises into full play. In the past we expanded reproduction mainly by building new plants. Now we should do so mainly through the systematic technical transformation of old enterprises and the planned renewal of their equipment.

Fifth, we should do everything possible to economize on energy and on raw and processed materials and increase production by practicing economy.

Sixth, it is necessary to develop collective-owned enterprises and necessary business activities by self-employed persons. It is particularly necessary to do so in the catering trade, handicraft and other labor-intensive trades.

Seventh, it is necessary to organize the circulation of commodities in accordance with rational economic principles, put an end to commodity transport by roundabout ways, reduce expenses for the circulation of commodities and economize on circulating funds.

Eighth, it is necessary to perfect the economic responsibility system, improve management and operations and strengthen economic accounting. When this is done, it will be possible to increase production and revenues. This is a kind of "investment" which requires no money.

Of course, emancipating the mind, opening new avenues of production and striving to develop production should all be aimed at achieving better economic results. In undertaking socialist modernization, we must not take only the partial and immediate interests into account while disregarding the overall and long-term interests as a small businessman does. In paying attention to achieving better economic results and the right way to make money, we should have a farsighted strategical vision and adopt an overall point of view. We should do both the itemized accounts and the general ledger. Doing some things, such as running a small cigarette plant, a small textile mill or a small oil refinery may be beneficial to an individual enterprise or an individual area. However, taking the overall situation into account, it is a foolish thing to do because the loss will outweigh the gain when small and backward enterprises squeeze big and advanced ones out. It will take a large amount of investment to do some things, such as building water conservancy projects, engaging in afforestation and building communication, energy and port facilities from which we may gain little or no benefit for the time being. From the long-term viewpoint, however, such projects and facilities are indispensable for the future development of the national economy. In short, we should try in every possible way to achieve better economic results in production, construction, the circulation of commodities and all other fields so that the growth rate of national income and that of state revenues will be higher, or at least not lower, than the growth rate of total industrial and agricultural output value. This is an important sign of achieving better economic results.

In paying attention to the right way to make money and broadening sources of revenue, we should give full scope to the initiative of the broad masses. As long as we clearly explain the financial resources and policies of the state to the masses, adopt correct work methods and fully arouse the enthusiasm of the people, we can certainly push production forward and achieve better economic results by using our limited funds. Then, our country's financial resources will become increasingly abundant with each passing day.

WORK ON REHABILITATING INTELLECTUALS REVIEWED

OWO41349 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0230 GMT 4 Apr 82

[Excerpts] Beijing, 4 Apr (XINHUA) -- Thirty-five ministries, commissions and academies under the State Council, in coordination with the State Council's Scientific and Technical Cadre Bureau, recently reviewed the progress of their subordinate units in Beijing in implementing the party's policy toward senior intellectuals. While making the review, they helped solve practical problems and, within 2 months, settled quite a few questions that had been dragged on and unsettled for a long time.

The number of senior scientific and technological personnel in Beijing under these 35 ministries, commissions and academies accounts for one-half of the senior intellectuals of the state organs in Beijing. Approximately 90 percent of the unjust, false or wrong charges and sentences imposed on them have been redressed and 28 percent of these senior scientific and technological personnel have been put into the leading bodies at various levels. A number of people have been assigned to 118 veteran experts as their assistants, and 241 couples who lived in separate localities have been reunited. Living conditions of more than 2,300 households have also been improved.

A leading member of the State Council's Scientific and Technical Cadres Bureau said: The review conducted by the 35 ministries, commissions and academies under the State Council shows that all departments and localities have scored great achievements in implementing the party's policy toward intellectuals since the third plenary session of the current party Central Committee. With a view to seeking urgent solutions to many problems, it is very necessary to conduct a large-scale review of the progress of implementation of the party's policy toward intellectuals so that the remaining problems can be settled. It is important to giving full play of the intellectuals' role in the four modernizations. It should come to the special attention of the leadership at all levels.

TAX RULES ON OFFSHORE OIL PROJECTS PUBLISHED

OWO11337 Beijing XINHUA in English 1255 GMT 1 Apr 82

[Text] Beijing, April 1 (XINHUA) -- To promote joint exploitation of China's offshore oil resources, the Chinese authorities today published rules that allow three categories of equipment and materials to be exempted from customs duties.

The rules, which came into force today, were issued by the General Administration of Customs and the Ministry of Finance under the title "Rules Concerning the Levy and Exemption of Customs Duties and Consolidated Industrial and Commercial Tax on Imports and Exports for the Chinese-Foreign Cooperative Exploitation of Offshore Petroleum."

According to the rules, the following equipment and materials may be exempt from customs duties and consolidated industrial and commercial tax:

1. The machinery, equipment, spare parts and materials imported with the approval of the competent authorities for direct use in offshore petroleum exploration;
2. The machinery, equipment, spare parts and materials imported with approval for direct use in offshore petroleum exploitation in accordance with the provisions of articles 19, 20 and 21 in the "regulations of the People's Republic of China on the exploitation of offshore petroleum resources in cooperation with foreign enterprises;" and

3. The machine parts and accessories and materials imported with approval for the manufacturing in China of machinery and equipment to be used in offshore petroleum exploitation.

Customs duties and consolidated industrial and commercial tax may also be remitted for machinery and other engineering equipment and materials imported by foreign contractors for temporary use in the exploitation of offshore petroleum resources and guaranteed to be re-exported.

No customs duties will be levied for the export of crude oil received by foreign contractors in accordance with the relevant contracts.

RAINFALL EASES DROUGHT SOUTH OF HUANG HE

OW030754 Beijing XINHUA in English 0730 GMT 3 Apr 82

[Text] Beijing, April 3 (XINHUA) -- Good rains fell during the past two days in the winter wheat growing areas south of the Yellow River and along the river, according to the central meteorological station.

In most of Shandong, the province hardest hit by drought, the rainfall was between 10 and 20 millimeters. Five to 20 millimeters of rain fell in a wide area covering eastern Gansu, southern Shaanxi and Shanxi, most of Henan, northern Anhui and Jiangsu Provinces.

The widespread rainfall, badly needed by wheat which is just turning green and in the jointing stage, was also helpful to the sowing of cotton, sweet potatoes and other crops. However, drought persists in the wheat growing areas north of the Yellow River.

FIRST QUARTER WATER TRANSPORTATION QUOTA MET

OW040927 Beijing XINHUA in English 0707 GMT 4 Apr 82

[Text] Beijing, April 4 (XINHUA) -- China has met its water transport quotas for the first quarter of this year, according to the Ministry of Communications.

Enterprises of water transport under the Ministry of Communications transported in the first three months of this year 9.6 million passengers and 34 million tons of goods. During the same period, 76 million tons of cargo were loaded and unloaded at Chinese sea ports.

The volume of transport of major sea transport departments accounted for 25 percent of the 1982 quotas. Cargo handled by major sea ports including Dalian, Tianjin, Qingdao, Shanghai and Zhanjiang also reached 25 percent of the annual targets.

RAILWAYS EXCEED FIRST QUARTER TRANSPORT QUOTAS

OW020739 Beijing XINHUA in English 0704 GMT 2 Apr 82

[Text] Beijing, April 2 (XINHUA) -- China's railway departments overfulfilled passenger and freight quotas set for the first quarter of this year, according to the Ministry of Railways.

During the first three months, the railways carried 254 million passengers, accounting for 26.7 percent of the annual plan.

Over 267 million tons of goods were transported, more than 25 percent of the annual quota. The goods included coal, petroleum, chemical fertilizer, grain, cotton and minerals. A great effort was made to transport coal which reached 107 million tons.

The volume of transport of consumer goods increased by 13.6 percent, and farm produce and native products 36.4 percent, over the same period last year.

FIRST QUARTER CEMENT, GLASS QUOTAS EXCEEDED

OWO20741 Beijing XINHUA in English 0700 GMT 2 Apr 82

[Text] Beijing, April 2 (XINHUA) -- China overfulfilled its first quarter output quotas for cement and plate glass to cope with the growing demand of both urban and rural areas for housing and other construction, according to the Ministry of Building Materials Industry.

The output of cement rose eight percent over the same 1981 period, and that of plate glass increased 14 percent.

In the first three months, the average daily output of major cement plants exceeded that in the fourth quarter of 1981, and that of plate glass of major glass factories was also higher.

The cement produced is one hundred percent up to standard and the production of first-grade plate glass rose four percent.

SUPREME COURT ISSUES CIRCULAR ON ECONOMIC CRIMES

OWO42342 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 2230 GMT 1 Apr 82

[Text] According to ZHONGHUO FAZHI BAO [0022 0948 3127 0455 1032] [CHINESE LEGAL SYSTEM NEWS], the Supreme People's Court recently issued a circular calling for people's courts at all levels to firmly implement the NPC Standing Committee's resolution for severely punishing criminals who do great damage to the economy. The circular requires them to be impartial and incorruptible, to enforce the law strictly and to unswervingly carry this struggle through to the end.

The circular points out: Carrying out the struggle against criminal activities in the economic field is a central task for the whole party and the people throughout the country this year. People's courts at all levels should take prompt action and resolutely carry out this task. They should carry out the struggle against criminal activities in the economic field as their task of first importance and do it firmly and well.

In trying cases of economic crimes, people's courts should firmly follow the principles of seeking truth from the facts and acting according to law. They should try such cases in strict accordance with the resolution and relevant laws. Their judgments on such cases must be based on clear facts and conclusive evidence, their determination of the nature of a case must be correct and the penalties they mete out to criminals must be appropriate. Major or serious cases should be openly tried, and the judgments on such cases should be publicized in the press in order to deter criminals from committing more crimes and to educate the cadres and masses.

AIR FORCE RADAR SCHOOL MARKS 30TH ANNIVERSARY

HK040352 Wuhan Hubei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 3 Apr 82

[Text] The air force radar school solemnly celebrated its 30th anniversary on the morning of 3 April. Leading comrades of the air force of the Central Military Commission and the air force of the Wuhan PLA units Cheng Jun, Huang Liqing, Li Yongtai and Liao Guanxian attended the celebration.

This school is responsible for training specialized cadres for radar units. It has trained large numbers of outstanding personnel in the past 30 years. In recent years the school has vigorously stepped up political and ideological work and paid attention to training Red and expert personnel. Many of the nearly 1,000 graduates last year applied to be sent to border radar units, to contribute to the modernization of the armed forces.

During the celebration rally, the school party committee presented awards to 45 instructors.

XINHUA REVIEWS 'SOCIALIST ETHICS MONTH'

OWO21417 Beijing XINHUA in English 1219 GMT 2 Apr 82

[''Socialist Ethics Month' Brings Awareness of Socialism's Moral Standards" -- XINHUA headline]

[Text] Beijing, April 2 (XINHUA correspondent) -- In designating March 1982 as the first "socialist ethics month," China has taken the initial step in an ideological campaign that aims at educating the people of this vast country in a new morality, that of socialism.

It is new in the sense that it is different from the feudal moral standards of loyalty to the monarch and patriarch, from ultra-left anarchism encouraged during the "Cultural Revolution" and from bourgeois ethics in capitalist countries. It must conform to the basic principles of socialism: to abolish exploitation of man by man, to serve the people, and to abide by internationalism.

"Socialist ethics month" was the first clarion call heralding a new era of socialist civilization. The present emphasis is on "five traditional standards": civility, courtesy, tidiness, orderliness and integrity, and "four points of beauty": noble heart, polite language, good manners and a beautiful environment. Has the call awakened the people to action?

Summing up the month, Gao Zhanxiang, member of the Secretariat of the Chinese Communist Youth League, said that the youth league was attempting to teach the young people about socialist virtues. As far as achieving this goal, he felt that the month was a good beginning. Hundreds of thousands of "serve-the-people" groups have been set up. The young people have learned of the need to care for the old, disabled and childless as well as something about public order and tidiness. The work of the youth league is to bring this spirit to fuller play.

An official of the Ministry of Public Security said that the month has seen a steady drop in criminal cases. This is a reflection of the change in thinking brought about by the publicity work done in March. The public security offices in many places now often discover stolen goods on their doorsteps in the morning, some with letters expressing remorse attached. But, he said, more work should be done so that this good beginning will not end with March.

The improvement of services is less conspicuous in the country. The attitude of shop assistants and people in the service trade mirror the human relationship, which should be one of warmth and comradeship, in a socialist society. An official of the Ministry of Commerce said the goal was mutual respect between the service people and the served. On their part, the ministry is planning to organize more training classes.

A central patriotic public health campaign committee official said that clean-ups done in the past 20 years had never been so thorough as this time. Over 30 million people in 60 cities took part. This does not take into account activities in rural areas. A sanitation police force has now been set up in 13 cities, including Shanghai, Guangzhou, Harbin, Beijing and Wuhan. The cultivation of good habits takes time, the official said. He called for continued publicity in the papers, on radio and T.V. and in films.

ANHUI ISSUES CIRCULAR ON FARMING IN BAD WEATHER

OW032050 Hefei Anhui Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 2 Apr 82

[Text] The Anhui Provincial People's Government issued an emergency circular calling on all localities to strengthen the management of summer cropfields and do a good job in raising early rice seedlings.

The circular pointed out: Since the beginning of spring this year, our province has had excessive rain -- in February and March, rainfall was 20 percent more than normal. Besides, there were more rainy days, little sunshine and low temperatures. According to the meteorological department, in April and May there will be more rains and low temperatures and there will be greater rainfall in northern than in southern Anhui, unfavorable to normal growth of wheat and rapeseed. It will also make spring planting difficult. Whether a good harvest of summer crops and early rice can be had will have great bearing on the agricultural production of the entire year. All localities should lose no time in making the current spring production a success in order to prepare a solid foundation for a still greater agricultural harvest this year. The circular demanded that all localities do the following tasks well:

1. Effectively strengthen the management of the summer cropfields, clear all water drainage ditches to lessen soil moisture, facilitate the growth of roots and avoid or minimize the occurrence of the rust and scab diseases in wheat in order to guarantee a good harvest of summer crops. Additional mixed fertilizers may be applied to late-sowed or weak wheat and rapeseed seedlings to quicken their growth. Detecting and forecasting of plant diseases and insects should be stepped up and timely and effective measures taken to prevent or combat them.
2. Early rice seedlings should be carefully raised. Facts show that a guaranteed harvest of early rice through avoiding diseases and insect pests, ensuring a stable high yield, expanding early rice area and increasing early rice output are of decisive importance in achieving a good rice and grain harvest for the entire year. At present, the rice area should be adequately expanded and great efforts made to popularize the three-way rice-seedling cultivation method, namely, raising sturdy rice seedlings through sparse seeding coupled with plastic sheet and greenhouse seedling raising. It is necessary to raise the quality of rice seedlings and properly arrange the timing of various farm work to suit the season so as to ensure the fulfillment of the early rice production plan. To avoid the bad effects of the early spring cold, all localities should sow the seed on a crash basis during the ending of the cold weather and the beginning of the warmer weather. Fulltime personnel should be assigned to manage the ricefields to prevent withering of seedlings.
3. Leadership should be strengthened. All trades and industries should support the agricultural tasks well. Poverty-stricken families should be taken good care of in order to ensure the smooth progress of the spring production work.

JIANGSU CCP MEETING URGES PURGING VARIOUS CADRES

OW031708 Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 2 Apr 82

[Text] The Organization Department of the Jiangsu Provincial CCP Committee recently called a discussion meeting of organization department directors of various prefectural and municipal party committees in order to have the party's organizational work better to serve the purpose of building a socialist material and a socialist spiritual civilization.

Comrade Chu Jiang, secretary of the provincial party committee, addressed the meeting.

The meeting held: Staffing leading bodies with revolutionary, well-educated, professionally competent and younger cadres is aimed at building them into compact, efficient, united and vigorous ones with fighting capability who carry out their tasks in a down-to-earth way. This is of great significance for replacing older cadres with young ones in a systematic way, ensuring the continuity of the party's policies and carrying out our arduous tasks in the new historical period. It is necessary to further readjust and strengthen leading bodies at various levels in order to meet the requirements of the new situation. Pains-taking efforts should be made to select and promote comrades of outstanding ability who are politically reliable to leading positions at various levels so that they can carry on the unfinished task and blaze the way into the future. Proper arrangements should be made for older cadres while readjusting leading bodies.

The meeting stressed: Party committees at various levels should take effective measures to readjust step by step weak and slack leading bodies with more problems and to solve their problems as soon as possible. Resolute efforts should be made to remove from leading bodies those who have made their name by following Lin Biao, Jiang Qing and their ilk in rising in rebellion, those who have practiced factionalism to a serious extent, those engaged in beating, smashing and looting and those who have stubbornly resisted the lines laid down by the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee. It is necessary to firmly dismiss from leading positions those who have seriously violated the guiding principles for inner-party political life and who have seriously violated the law and discipline economically in order to ensure the political and organizational purity of leading bodies and a smooth implementation of the party's lines, principles and policies.

The meeting also pointed out: In the current struggle against smuggling, smelling smuggled articles, speculation, bribery, graft and embezzlement, as well as other illegal and criminal activities, it is necessary to test and judge cadres and to readjust leading bodies. The members of leading bodies at various levels should be tested and tempered in the struggle against the corrosive influence of capitalist ideas.

JIANGSU'S XU JIATUN ON DECORUM AND COURTESY

OW032129 Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 2 Apr 82

[Excerpts] Party committees at all levels should continue to strengthen their leadership over regularizing and systemizing the decorum and courtesy activities so as to ensure that the five-stresses and four beauties-activities will be carried on in a thorough way and that the socialist material civilization will be constantly promoted by the building of the socialist spiritual civilization.

This was a requirement laid down by Comrade Xu Jiatun when he presided over the meeting of the Secretariat of the Jiangsu Provincial CCP Committee to make arrangements for regularizing and systematizing the decorum and courtesy activities. The comrades of the secretariat proposed five measures for regularizing the decorum and courtesy activities:

1. Pay close attention to summary, appraisal, emulation and commendation so as to achieve the goal of solidifying, improving, popularizing and persisting in these activities.
2. In addition to day-to-day activities, concentrated activities should be conducted over certain periods of time.
3. Propaganda and education work should be satisfactorily continued and ideological education made the central link in the regularization of the activities promoting the five stresses and four beauties so as to enhance the people's understanding of the importance of spiritual civilization. At present, this education should be linked with the propaganda on the economic situation and the strike against criminal activities in the economic field.

4. Pay great attention to planning and law legislation.
5. Strengthen the leadership. Party committees and governments at all levels should strengthen their leadership over the building of spiritual civilization.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL PEOPLE'S CONGRESS SESSION HELD

Standing Committee Meeting

OW240805 Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 23 Mar 82

[Text] The 20th Session of the Shanghai Municipal People's Congress Standing Committee today decided to hold the Fourth Session of the Seventh Shanghai Municipal People's Congress from 30 March to 4 April and to hold a preparatory meeting on 29 March. The standing committee meeting also discussed other matters related to the coming session. Hu Lijiao, chairman of the Shanghai Municipal People's Congress Standing Committee, presided over today's meeting. Zhong Min, Zhang Chengzong, Di Jingxiang, Su Buqing, Wang Tao, Liu Jingji, Wu Ruolan, Zhou Daohan, mayor; Zhao Zukang, vice mayor; and responsible persons of departments concerned attended the meeting as observers.

After a lively discussion, the meeting approved in principle the draft work report of the Shanghai Municipal People's Congress Standing Committee. The meeting elected (Liu Jingdi), (Wang Debao) and (Chen Rihang) as additional deputies to the Fifth Session of the NPC. The meeting also approved other appointments.

Government Work Report

OW010905 Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 30 Mar 82

[Text] Shanghai Mayor Wang Daohan presented a report on the work of the Shanghai Municipal People's Government at the fourth session of the seventh municipal people's congress. The report was divided into four parts. In the first part, Mayor Wang Daohan reviewed the government work during last year. He pointed out: Economic construction in Shanghai progressed steadily last year in the course of readjustment. The political situation was stable and the social climate and public order took a turn for the better. New achievements were made on all fronts. The second part of the report dealt with the various guidelines that should be understood by the people for developing material and spiritual civilization:

1. Economic work should be turned toward improving economic results so as to keep the economic growth rate in line with economic results.
2. Efforts should be made to uphold the principle that it is necessary to have a planned economic and at the same time give play to the supplementary regulatory role of the market, and to organize production and circulation of commodities according to the state plans and social needs.
3. The principle of "first, the people must have sufficient food; second, social construction must be carried out" must be implemented. We must proceed according to our capability and arrange for production, construction and livelihood under a unified plan.
4. In developing material civilization, it is necessary to step up the building of spiritual civilization, to coordinate the two and to make them mutually promote each other.

The third part of Mayor Wang Daohan's report dealt with the 12 major work tasks:

1. Industrial production should be organized according to the state plans and social needs and production of nonstaple food should be increased steadily. The plan for this year is to increase the total industrial output value by 4 percent over last year, with light industry to increase 6 percent and heavy industry 1.5 percent. Efforts should also be made to overfulfill all other production targets.
2. Agricultural production should be developed energetically and production raised steadily. Grain production this year is expected to reach 4.2 billion jin; cotton, 2 million dan; and rapeseed, 2.3 million dan. Pigs, poultry, fresh eggs, aquatic products and nonstaple food are expected to maintain the same supply level as in the previous year.
3. Enterprises should be reorganized in stages and by groups, and management should be strengthened.
4. Technical renovation should be carried out selectively and systematically in existing enterprises in order to improve production techniques.
5. Efforts should be made to expand foreign trade and develop internal economic coordination.
6. Greater efforts should be made to implement the principle of integrating science and technology with economic development.
7. Urban construction and transformation should be stepped up in order to broaden the city's comprehensive functions. The city plans housing projects covering a total of 3 million square meters of floor space this year and will try to build more; 12 housing subdistricts will be developed and perfected selectively in the suburbs. The city also plans to start a number of large and medium projects this year, including the Huangpujiang No 2 river-crossing tunnel, a long-distance communications building, a new railway passenger station, a large gas plant and the Pudong water supply plant.
8. Steps should be taken to stabilize prices and to place more jobless persons.
9. Work in the educational, public health and sports fields should be improved in real earnest so as to raise the cultural level and improve the people's health.
10. Publicity work should be greatly promoted to foster a new social mood and encourage decorum and courtesy.
11. Illegal and criminal activities in the economic sphere should be resolutely dealt with in order to safeguard the socialist system.
12. The principle of comprehensive control should be implemented to further improve social order.

The last part of Mayor Wang Daohan's report touched on suggestions on streamlining government organizations. He said: Leading cadres at all levels must earnestly improve their style of work, go deep into the realities of life and conduct investigation and study, listen to the opinions of the people and accept their supervision. Efforts should be made this year to lay a good groundwork for streamlining government organizations and further strengthen the job responsibility system for government personnel.

Discussions on Work Report

OW020943 Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 1 Apr 82

[Excerpts] Deputies attending the current session of the Shanghai municipal people's congress spent yesterday morning and today in group deliberations on the government work report. They were all very encouraged by the report, which, in their view, was practical when it came to the achievements made in the past and clear in presenting the tasks projected for the future. The animated discussions were conducted by the more than 1,100 attending deputies in 44 different groups.

Many valuable suggestions on building a material and spiritual civilization were made by the deputies in accordance with the new call made this year by the party Central Committee and with the actual present situation of our municipality. Chen Guodong, Hu Lijiao, Wang Daohan, Han Zheyi, Zhong Min, Xhao Xingzhi, Yang Shifa, Chen Jinhua, Zhao Zukang, Zhang Chengzong, Di Jingxiang, Su Buqing, Wang Tao, Liu Jingji, Wu Roan, Zhou Gucheng and Li Peinan -- responsible comrades of the municipal party committee, standing committee of the municipal people's congress and municipal government -- also attended the various group discussions as deputies along with the other deputies.

Second Plenum Held

OW032140 Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 2 Apr 82

[Text] The Fourth Session of the Seventh Shanghai Municipal People's Congress held its second plenum on the morning of 2 April. Entrusted by the standing committee of the municipal people's congress, Vice Chairman Zhong Min reported to the session on the work of the committee.

In his report, Comrade Zhong Min pointed out: Since the closing of the third session of the seventh municipal people's congress, the standing committee has resolutely implemented the important principles of carrying out further economic readjustment and realizing further political stability as reaffirmed by the CCP Central Committee and the State Council and, on the basis of its powers provided by law and the various resolutions of the session, has performed a great deal of work in examining the decisions on the important matters of building the municipality's socialist material and spiritual civilizations, in formulating local laws and regulations, in strengthening the socialist legal systems, in organizing inspection activities in a planned way, in doing more government work, in handling more proposals by the deputies, in conscientiously dealing with people's letters and visits, in cementing contacts with the masses of people, in listening to reports on the government's foreign affairs activities, in receiving visits of foreign parliamentary delegations, in increasing friendship with the people of various countries, in adopting the appointments of personnel and in other aspects. It has brought into play its role in exercising its functions as a local organization of state powers.

In his report, Comrade Zhong Min stressed: The work that should be performed well in 1982 includes, in particular, tightening of legislative work in the localities; strengthening of the supervision over the work of the local people's governments, people's courts and people's procuratorates; focusing on the building of the municipality's socialist material and spiritual civilizations, discussing and deciding on important matters; and cementing the contacts between the people's congress deputies and the masses of people and strengthening their relationship with the standing committee of the seventh people's congress to enable the work of the standing committee of the municipal people's congress to be improved and better performed every year.

At the session this morning, President Guan Zizhan gave a report on the work of the Shanghai Municipal Higher People's Court and Chief Procurator Qin Kun gave a report on the work of the Shanghai Municipal People's Procuratorate. The session today was presided over by Comrade Zhang Chengzong. The members who attended the fourth session of the fifth municipal CPPCC committee also attended the session as observers.

GUANGDONG FOREIGN TRADE POLICIES DISCUSSED

Conference Defines Tasks

HK040257 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2350 GMT 3 Apr 82

[Text] The Guangdong Provincial CCP Committee held a conference of principal leading party and government cadres of the province, prefectures, municipalities and counties from 20 March to 2 April. The meeting seriously studied the recent important central instructions and the speech of a leading central comrade. The participants armed their minds, unified their understanding, put forward the combat tasks and worked out specific arrangements. They resolutely pledged: We will unswervingly carry through to the end the struggle to oppose corruption by capitalist ideology and hit at illegal and criminal activities in the economic field. We will certainly maintain the planned economy as the primary factor, strengthen management, promote the province's economy, and lead the people of the province to win new victories in building socialist material and spiritual civilization.

Provincial CCP committee First Secretary Ren Zhongyi presided at the conference and made a summation speech on behalf of the provincial CCP committee at its conclusion. Provincial CCP committee secretary and Governor Liu Tianfu spoke at the beginning of the conference, conveying the important central instructions. Provincial CCP committee Secretaries Wang Quanguo and Wu Lengxi spoke during the meeting.

This was a serious, solemn and lively meeting. Through study, the participants enhanced their understanding regarding the following issues: 1) the true essence of the illegal and criminal activities in the economic field and the liberalization trend is that they are major reflections of the class struggle in new historical conditions; 2) at present there is still the danger of peaceful evolution; 3) opposing corruption by capitalist ideology and hitting at illegal and criminal activities in the economic field constitute a long-term struggle related to the overall situation of prosperity and life or decline and death for our party and our socialist cause; 4) in socialist construction it is necessary to take planned economy as primary and regulation by market mechanism as secondary; 5) it is necessary to correct the guiding ideology in external economic dealings.

The meeting held: It was precisely because these important issues faded from our memory, or because we lacked clear understanding on them, that certain deviations and problems appeared in our work. The comrades now all feel that their heads are clearer than before the meeting. Some comrades said: At the start we were aloof and indifferent to these issues, but now we have awaked with a start. At first we felt that the changes were too sudden and we could not think things out; now we realize that our own thinking failed to keep abreast of the situation. We feel that the Central Committee is wise and correct in promptly pointing out these problems.

They all pledged: We resolutely support the important central instructions. We will certainly bring our thinking and acts onto the lines of the central instructions.

The meeting initially summed up experiences and lessons in connection with Guangdong reality and made further study and arrangements for launching the struggle against illegal and criminal activities in the economic field. The participants held specific discussions on strengthening the planned economy and overcoming the liberalization trend. They put forward a number of policy regulations and management methods for this work.

The provincial CCP committee demanded that cadres in every department, unit and workpost work in a positive and bold way and strive for still greater achievements to make new contributions to the modernization drive.

The meeting called on party organizations and members at all levels to unite closely around the Central Committee, carry through to the end the struggle to oppose corruption by capitalist ideology and hit at illegal and criminal activities in the economic field, and further promote the building of socialist material and spiritual civilization to enable the people of the province to feel happy and the Central Committee to feel at ease.

Ren Zhongyi Speech

OW040755 Beijing XINHUA in English 0709 GMT 4 Apr 82

[Text] Guangzhou, April 4 (XINHUA) -- Guangdong Province will continue to expand its economic relations with Hong Kong and Macao and foreign countries while carrying on the struggle against criminal activities in the economic sphere, according to Ren Zhongyi, first secretary of the Guangdong Provincial Committee of the Chinese Communist Party. Speaking to a recent meeting of leading officials at provincial, prefectural and county (city) levels, Ren Zhongyi stressed the province's readiness to maintain the continuity and consistency of the current open policy. "We mean to rectify things that have been overdone and eliminate things that prove to be harmful," he said. Under the open policy, Guangdong will continue to expand its import and export and make still better use of overseas capital to accelerate its own economic reconstruction. "We must keep our word in conducting external economic cooperation," he said.

Guangdong and Fujian have been singled out by the central authorities to carry out more open, flexible policies in expanding their foreign economic relations. In the past two years, said Ren Zhongyi, Guangdong Province has signed with firms in Hong Kong, Macao and foreign countries 13,000 contracts, which involve a total of 2,600 million U.S. dollars. Economic construction has started in the three special economic zones of Shenzhen, Zhuhai and Shantou. Efforts to expand foreign economic relations, said Ren Zhongyi, have resulted in the improvement of people's living standards. Open policy is a must in China's efforts to modernize, Ren Zhongyi said. "Now that the country is open," he said, "it is inevitable that decadent things and harmful influence of capitalism should have infiltrated. While on guard against them, we must not regard all business people from Hong Kong, Macao and foreign countries as dangerous elements who have come to corrupt our people." As regards Overseas Chinese and compatriots from Hong Kong and Macao, Ren Zhongyi said, "the majority of them love China and their native places." "Even if foreign businessmen have come purely for making money," the first secretary said, "we must welcome them and protect their legitimate interests, so long as they observe Chinese laws and engage in legal business."

ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE Report

HK020929 Beijing ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE in Chinese 1428 GMT 1 Apr 82

[Report by correspondent Fang Yuansheng [2455 6678 3932]: "Guangdong Provincial CCP Committee Sums up Experiences in External Economic Work"]

[Text] Guangzhou, 1 Apr (ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE) -- In summing up the experiences in external economic work, the Guangdong Provincial CCP Committee considers that since the implementation of the special policies and the execution of the flexible measures, Guangdong has achieved successes in four aspects, but three problems remain to be solved. The achievements are the main aspect. The work plan for the future is: perseverance in cracking down on illegal and criminal activities in the economic field and perseverance in implementing the open-door policy and the policy to enliven the economy.

Recently the Guangdong Provincial CCP Committee held a cadre conference at the provincial, prefectural and county levels.

Since the implementation of the special policies and the execution of the flexible measures 2 years and 8 months ago, Guangdong has achieved successes as follows: First, total industrial and agricultural output value has continued to increase at a fairly high rate. Compared with 1978 it has registered an accumulative increase of 23.8 percent in 3 years. Total export value of goods of Guangdong origin has registered an accumulative increase of 120 percent in 3 years. Second, in its external economic cooperation Guangdong has signed over 13,000 contracts. Foreign capital involved in the contracts amounted to over \$2.6 billion of which over \$550 million has actually been utilized. With the foreign capital Guangdong has set up a number of new enterprises; developed the highway and waterway transport between Guangdong and Hong Kong; imported over 20,000 sets of equipment, some of which are first rate in the country. In agriculture it has imported a number of improved breeds of pigs, cows and ducks and some advanced equipment for the production of animal husbandry; stimulated employment, with the processing of imported materials alone providing employment for over 215,000 people; and, in external economic cooperation, trained a large number of technical personnel and workers. Third, a new prospect has been initially opened up in the construction of the special economic zones. Better leading bodies have been set up, a series of laws and regulations have been formulated, a certain amount of foreign capital and advanced domestic technology has been introduced, the economy has developed and the frontiers have been secured. Of the three special economic zones in the province, Shantou has been rather late in starting, but the construction of Shenzhen and Zhuhai has begun to take shape. Contracts have been signed for the construction of 989 projects involving the utilization of HK\$7.7 billion of foreign capital. Of the total amount, HK\$6 billion was signed last year, but about HK\$1.2 billion has actually been utilized so far. Some of the technology introduced from abroad has filled in the gaps in our country. The Shekou industrial area in Shenzhen is being built into a small modern city on the site of a deserted beach.

The existing problems are: First, illegal and criminal activities in the economic field such as smuggling and selling of smuggled goods, embezzling, bribery and profiteering are extremely rampant. Second, serious departmental selfishness, decentralism and liberalization tendencies have emerged in economic work. For example, indiscriminate imports of large quantities of consumer goods have adversely affected domestic industry; a few departments and localities have vied with one another in purchasing agricultural and sideline products for export at higher prices and in selling them abroad at lower prices, thus damaging the principle of unified action in dealing with foreign countries. The construction of the special economic zones, such as urban construction, economic development and the introduction of foreign capital lacks comprehensive planning. There is also excessive capital construction which has not been included in the plan, rising prices, indiscriminate distribution of bonuses, and so on. Third, social habits have been adversely affected by decadent capitalist ideas.

The Guangdong Provincial CCP Committee held that the problems cited above may also emerge without the implementation of the special policies and the execution of the flexible measures. However, due to the implementation of the special policies and the execution of the flexible measures and due to the fact that ideological and political work in the province and management and supervision work have lagged behind, these problems have become more aggravated.

The Guangdong Provincial CCP Committee held that it was necessary to unswervingly crack down on the illegal and criminal activities in the economic field.

The Guangdong Provincial CCP Committee held that it was necessary to unswervingly implement the open-door policy and the policy to enliven the economy. It is necessary to actively promote external economic activities including the import and export trade and the introduction of foreign capital.

Foreign and Hong Kong businessmen should by no means be regarded as corrosive or dangerous elements, especially the Overseas Chinese and the compatriots from Hong Kong and Macao, for most of them are patriotic and love their native places. Some of them have donated gratuitously for the construction of their native places. Even those foreign businessmen who do business for the sole purpose of reaping profits are also welcome and their lawful interests will be protected so long as they abide by our country's laws and do business in a proper manner.

In external economic cooperation it is necessary to keep one's word. Even if the person who was originally responsible for the negotiation and signing of the contracts has committed a mistake, the lawful contracts he signed on behalf of the government organization or enterprise are still valid and are not affected.

Continued efforts should be made to actively utilize foreign and Overseas Chinese capital as well as funds from Hong Kong and Macao, to engage in joint enterprises or joint ventures with Chinese and foreign investment and to develop the processing of imported materials, the assembling of imported spare parts and compensatory trade. At the same time it is imperative to strengthen management and planning and do a good job of comprehensive balance.

It is necessary to develop in a more effective way the processing of materials for foreign businessmen this year. The development of this work should be integrated with the introduction of advanced technology and equipment from abroad and with the technological transformation of the existing enterprises.

Since it has been decided to grant more power to the special economic zones and to Guangzhou and Hainan Island, it is basically necessary to uphold this decision. On the question of "granting more power to the lower levels," emphasis must still be placed on reducing unnecessary links and improving work efficiency.

GU MU INSPECTS GUANGDONG'S SPECIAL ECONOMIC ZONES

OW050437 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1428 GMT 4 Apr 82

[Text] Shenzhen, 4 Apr (XINHUA) -- Recently, when inspecting the work in the Shenzhen and Zhuhai special economic zones, Vice Premier of the State Council Gu Mu said that the establishment of special economic zones is a major policy decision of the central authorities, and that it is imperative to make a success of building such zones. He spoke highly of the achievements made over the past 2 years in building these two special zones and expressed the hope that those engaged in building the zones would act in accordance with the demands set by the central authorities, persistently implement the open-door policy, conscientiously sum up their experience and advance further.

Between 27 March and 3 April Vice Premier Gu Mu visited a number of industrial, commercial, animal husbandry and tourist service projects being built with foreign investments in Zhuhai and Shenzhen special zones. Now large-scale capital construction has begun in these two special zones. In the Shenzhen special zone, a total of more than 800,000 square meters of construction projects were completed in the past 2 years, involving 240 million yuan of capital construction investment. Funds for construction came mainly from investments made by business firms in Hong Kong and Macao and from profits earned by enterprises which have already been operating with imported equipment and technology or with foreign capital. At the end of last year, nearly 300 large, medium-sized and small factories had been completed and put into operation. Last year the output value of these enterprises totaled 190 million yuan. The municipality's local financial revenue last year amounted to 130 million yuan, an increase of more than fourfold compared with 1978, prior to the establishment of this special zone.

Gu Mu praised the experience of the Shekou industrial district in embarking on the fundamental work of "five buildings and one leveling" (building roads, water supply facilities, electric power installations, a sewer system and a telecommunications system, and leveling land for construction) and exploiting large areas of land as the first step in building the district. He believed that using foreign capital to exploit large areas of land to provide a climate for investment and switching from imports of single pieces of equipment and technology to imports of equipment and technology on an integrated, package-deal basis are feasible.

Gu Mu said that the marked results achieved by the Shenzhen and Zhuhai special zones in the past 2 years in opening up prospects for development fully indicate that the central authorities' policy decision to establish the special zones on a trial basis was absolutely correct. He said that there will be no change in the open-door and special-zone policies, and that it is imperative to make a resolve to build the special zones successfully. He added that while looking at the achievements, it is necessary to squarely face the problems that have arisen in the development of the special zones and to seriously sum up experience so as to make continued advances. He also made suggestions on the use and control of foreign exchange, the flow of imported commodities, the punishment of crimes in the economic field, the promotion of spiritual civilization and other questions.

Gu Mu also visited Nanhai, Jiangmen, Xinhui and Zhongshan, where he was briefed on how the special policy and flexible measures were being implemented to spur on the development of industrial and agricultural production.

GUANGDONG CIRCULAR PRAISES FIGHTER AGAINST CRIME

HK040302 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2350 GMT 3 Apr 82

[Text] The Guangdong Provincial CCP Committee issued a circular on 3 April on learning from Zhuang Xiyang. The circular said: The progressive record of Comrade Zhuang Xiyang, a post and telecommunications worker and woman party member in Chaoyang County, in waging resolute struggle against criminal activities of smuggling and peddling contraband has evoked a strong response among the cadres and masses of Guangdong. Her model actions play a tremendous stimulating role in the current struggle to oppose corruption by capitalist ideology, hit at illegal and criminal activities in the economic field, and support the good and eliminate the evil. In order to continue to deepen this struggle, the provincial CCP committee calls on cadres, especially party members, throughout the province to learn from Comrade Zhuang Xiyang.

GUANGDONG MILITIA WORK MEETING OPENS 3 APR

HK031041 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 3 Apr 82

[Text] A Guangdong provincial militia work conference opened in Guangzhou on 3 April. Taking part are responsible comrades of Guangzhou, Shenzhen, Shaoguan, Zhuhai and other municipalities, and of various country and municipal CCP committees, the principal leaders of Guangzhou garrison, all military subdistricts, and all county and municipal people's armed forces departments, and representatives of the army, navy and air force stationed in Guangdong, a total of 230 persons.

This conference has been jointly convened by the provincial CCP committee, government and military district. Its main tasks are: to sum up and exchange experiences in doing a good job in militia building, with the emphasis on studying how, in the new situation, local party committees can further strengthen leadership over militia work and how the people's armed forces departments can improve their work methods and style; and to strive to raise the province's militia building to a new level.

Li Jianan, Liu Xinglong, Chen Qingshan, Hao Shengwang and Xiong Fei, responsible persons of the provincial CCP committee and government, the leading organs of the Guangzhou PLA units, Guangdong Military District, and the provincial armed forces committee, were present at the opening of the meeting. Li Jianan, member of the standing committee of the provincial CCP committee and vice governor, presided and spoke.

Comrade Hao Shengwang, commander of Guangdong Military District, delivered a report entitled "Sum up Experiences, Strengthen Leadership, and Raise the Province's Militia Building to a New Level." Commander Hao Shengwang fully affirmed the province's new achievements in militia building since the third plenary session, and summed up the basic experiences in strengthening militia building in the new situation. Comrade Hao Shengwang stressed in his report: Guangdong is the motherland's great southern gateway. We must clearly understand the situation and our tasks, further enhance understanding of the status and role of the militia in the new situation, strengthen leadership over militia work, and bring about a new outlook in Guangdong militia work.

HENAN ARTICLE STRESSES NATIONALITIES POLICY

HK040646 Zhengzhou Henan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 3 Apr 82

[Article by Henan Provincial Nationalities Affairs Committee: "Seriously Implement the Party's Nationalities Policy and Further Strengthen the Unity of Nationalities"]

[Excerpts] Located on the central plain, Henan is home for over 800,000 people of more than 30 minority nationalities, including Hui, Mongols, and Manchus. Nationalities work in the province, like all other work, suffered serious damage during the Great Cultural Revolution. Since the gang of four was smashed, and especially since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee, party committees at all levels have seriously implemented the party's nationalities policy and other policies, conducted reeducation among the people of the province in the nationalities policy, inspected the implementation of this policy, continually cleared away the evil influence caused to the province's nationalities work by the sabotage of the Lin Biao and Jiang Qing counterrevolutionary cliques, strengthened the unity of nationalities, and promoted all work concerning the minority nationalities. In particular, since production responsibility systems were introduced in the rural areas, diversification has been developed with state support in light of local conditions. This has notably improved the backward economic state of the minority-nationality areas. The living standards of the minority-nationality masses have improved everywhere.

The minority-nationality people in Henan have close ties with those in the border areas. How well nationalities work is done in our province will have a certain effect on the work in the border areas. Hence the cadres and masses of all nationalities in Henan must understand the importance of doing a good job in nationalities work and strengthening the unity of nationalities.

We must realize that certain factors that do not help promote the unity of nationalities will exist in some places in Henan. For instance, some places have not been thorough in solving the problem of miscarriages of justice in the nationalities issue caused by the Lin Biao and Jiang Qing counterrevolutionary cliques. The evil influence of their sabotage of nationalities work still exists in certain places. The alienations left behind as a result of the long period of oppression and bullying of minority nationalities by the reactionary ruling class before liberation, and the inequalities between nationalities, formed by history, still exist in varying degrees in some places. Production and education among minority nationalities are still rather backward in places. The living standards of the minority-nationality masses are still rather low. If we fail to deal with these questions seriously or solve them properly, they will affect the unity of people of all nationalities and the modernization drive in the province. We must seriously implement the party's nationalities policy in order to further strengthen the unity of nationalities in the province.

We must thoroughly eliminate the pernicious influence of the Lin Biao and Jiang Qing counterrevolutionary cliques on nationalities work in the province. Government at all levels must continue to help the minority nationalities to develop production, culture and education. We must continue to carry out reeducation in the nationalities policy and avoid and overcome the Great Han mentality. This is the current key to improving relations and strengthening unity between nationalities. Only by eliminating the Great Han mentality can we overcome local nationalist mentality. The foundation for unity is to uphold the four basic principles.

We must properly respect the habits and customs of the minority nationalities. We must certainly not adopt the method of issuing administrative orders in reforming these habits and customs. We must respect the desires of the great majority of the masses. In areas where there are relatively large numbers of Hui, we must set up Hui canteens and cake shops, and pay attention to assigning Hui workers to work there. Commercial departments must do a good job in supplying beef and mutton. We must act in accordance with the relevant regulations regarding holidays for minority-nationality festivals.

We must uphold the principle of the equality of nationalities. Minority-nationality deputies must account for a certain proportion of deputies to the people's congresses at all levels. We must pay attention to training minority-nationality cadres. We must seriously implement the party's policy on religion and suitably open up some mosques. At the same time we should conduct education in loving the country and obeying the law for figures in religious circles.

LIU JIE ATTENDS FUNERAL FOR HENAN CITY LEADER

HK030257 Zhengzhou Henan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 2 Apr 82

[Summary] Comrade (Zhang Zhong), deputy to the provincial people's congress, secretary of Pingdingshan Municipal CCP Committee, chairman of the municipal people's congress standing committee, and first political commissar of the municipal people's armed forces department, died of illness on 29 March at the age of 62. A memorial service for him was held in Pingdingshan on 1 April. (Wu Shouquan), deputy secretary of the municipal CCP committee, presided. (Duan Songhui), deputy secretary of the municipal CCP committee and mayor, read the memorial speech. Liu Jie, Zhang Chixia and other responsible comrades of the provincial CCP committee and government attended the ceremony. Wreaths were sent by provincial leaders Liu Jie, Dai Suli, Zhao Wenfu, Li Quinwei, Zhang Shude, Yu Yichuan, Li Baoguang, Han Jingcao, Zhang Chixia and Zhao Zhengfu; and friends of (Zhang Zhong) Duan Junyi, Hi Lijiao, Wen Minsheng, Xie Beiyi, Yang Weiping and others.

BRIEFS

HUNAN RELIEF WORK -- The Hunan conference on relief work through production which concluded recently demanded that all stricken areas vigorously provide for and help themselves by engaging in production, rationally use relief funds and materials and made good arrangements for the masses' livelihood in order to tide over spring and summer famine. This conference was held in Changsha from 11 to 18 March. The conference pointed out that before the busy spring farming season, all places must organize cadres to go deep into the stricken areas to investigate the masses' livelihood and encourage the masses in the stricken areas to have firm confidence in overcoming famine. All places must mobilize the masses to increase production and vigorously provide for and help themselves by engaging in production. All relief funds must be spent on relief work. [Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2310 GMT 22 Mar 82 HK]

HUNAN COMMERCIAL NETWORKS -- According to the comprehensive statistics recently compiled by the Hunan Provincial Commerce Department, Hunan Province now has 32,345 urban commercial networks with some 199,000 retail workers. Compared to the end of 1978, the number of commercial networks now has increased by 200 percent and the number of business workers has increased by 50 percent. [Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2310 GMT 22 Mar 82 HK]

XIZANG'S YIN FATANG INVITES DALAI LAMA TO RETURN

HK050344 Lhasa Xizang Regional Service in Mandarin 1130 CMT 4 Apr 82

[Text] According to XIZANG RIBAO, the Xizang regional united front work conference ended in Lhasa on 2 April. Regional CCP committee First Secretary Yin Fatang attended the conference and delivered an important speech. The conference relayed and studied the important instructions by the leading comrades of the CCP Central Committee on united front work and the guidelines of the national united front work conference, discussed the new situation and the new tasks confronting united front work at the moment, emphasized the importance of implementing the various united front policies as speedily as possible and of further strengthening the close unity with the numerous nonparty personages in order to make positive contributions to the accomplishment of the three major tasks of the country.

On 2 April the responsible comrades of the regional party, government and military organizations attended the summing-up meeting of the united front work conference. Comrade Yin Fatang delivered an important speech on the situation of the regional united front work and the future tasks. Comrade Yin Fatang first of all pointed out the magnificent achievements scored by the Xizang Autonomous Region on united front work in recent years, summed up major experiences and lessons in united front work in our region over the past 32 years, realistically stressed the tremendous historical role of united front work in our region and fully expounded the importance of united front work. In his speech he pointed out that in the new historical period, united front work is still a magic weapon of our party because it is the means for achieving the three major tasks, that is, the means for building a united, prosperous and civilized new Xizang. In order to accomplish the historical tasks in the new period, we need the cooperation and support of more nonparty personages. We must actively mobilize the people of various nationalities and all patriotic forces, including the upper patriotic personages in the national and religious circles as well as the various forces outside the region, to form the broadest and largest possible united front in a concerted effort to build a new Xizang. In this sense, the tasks of the party's united front work are not smaller but broader, richer and more urgent and the scope of the united front is also greater. With respect to the future tasks of the united front work, Comrade Yin Fatang set forth the following five requirements: First, it is necessary above all to grasp well the work of publicizing united front work, vigorously publicize the importance of united front work in order to raise the consciousness of the whole party on the importance of the united front work. Second, continued efforts should be made to implement the various policies on united front work, to fully understand the seriousness of solving problems related to policies and to persist in fulfilling the various policies of the party down to the grassroots organizations. Third, correct arrangements should be made for the employment of nonparty personages and efforts should be made to cooperate and work with them genuinely and sincerely. Many of them have real ability and learning and have extensive social links and influence. They have done a lot of good deeds for the people and have made contributions to the revolution and construction in Xizang. We should therefore believe and have confidence in them by treating them equally as our comrades and consulting them in the handling of matters. On the other hand, our friends outside the party should also actively participate in handling matters with the attitude of being the masters of the country. It is necessary to cooperate and work with them genuinely and sincerely, extensively make friends with them by having heart-to-heart talks with them, exchanging ideas and consulting with them on problems as equals and learn from and encourage each other, and build up a relationship of showing utter devotion to each other and preserving honor or falling into disgrace together. Fourth, further efforts should be made to do a good job of the return of the Xizang compatriots residing abroad. Persuading the Xizang compatriots abroad including the Dalai Lama to return to the motherland still constitutes an important component of the great unification and great unity of the motherland. Fifth, Comrade Yin Fatang instructed the CCP organizations levels to strengthen their leadership over the united front work. It should be made clear that united front work is the work of the whole party and that doing a good job of united front work is the duty of the CCP organizations at various levels. Close attention should be paid to this work.

NEI MONGGOL URGES FIXING PASTURELAND OWNERSHIP

SK301019 Hohhot Nei Monggol Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 29 Mar 82

[Text] According to our sources, the regional CCP committee and regional people's government recently issued an instruction to party and government organs at all levels urging them to gradually fix the ownership of available pasturelands for basic accounting units -- state farms, state livestock farms and people's communes -- and, in light of different responsibility systems in livestock production adopted by different localities, fix use rights for work groups, herds and households specialized in breeding livestock and make sure that the rights stay intact for a long time.

The instruction states: Once the ownership of pasturelands and the right to use them are fixed, they must be respected. No violation by units or individuals and no illegal grazing is allowed. Pasturelands are rentable with the approval of the units which own them. We must protect the natural resources of pasturelands. It is strictly forbidden to willfully collect medicinal herbs, edible moss, mushrooms and other wild plants on pasturelands. With the approval of units which own the pasturelands, industrial and foreign trade departments and other departments concerned are allowed to collect wild plants only at a given time and in a given area. Commercial departments should pay the units which own the pastures for sending trucks to transport or drive procured livestock across the pasturelands. Peasants who graze their private livestock on collective pasturelands should pay pastureland management fees based on the number of their livestock.

The instruction emphasizes: Once the ownership of pasturelands and the rights to use them are fixed, units and individuals who own and use the pasturelands should be responsible for protecting and building them. No unit or individual is allowed to reclaim the pasturelands without authorization. If reclaiming pasturelands is absolutely necessary, investigation by departments in charge and approval of the regional people's government are needed. We must encourage individual and organized commune members to build grasslands by planting trees and grass and building some small irrigation projects. The state and government organs at all levels should provide proper allowances for building small pasturelands.

BRIEFS

HEBEI ENERGY CONSERVATION -- The Hebei provincial conference on energy conservation which is being held in Shijiazhuang has put forth that it is essential to mobilize the cadres, staff members and workers on all fronts to carry out energy conservation work. After a study by the provincial planning committee, the provincial economic committee, the provincial financial committee and relevant departments and with the approval of the provincial people's government, this year the whole province plans to save 480 million kilowatt-hours of electricity, 1.2 million tons of coal, 70,000 tons of gasoline, 80,000 tons of coke and to utilize 2.7 million tons of gangue. The amounts of electricity, coal and gasoline so saved respectively account for 3, 4 and 5 percent of total consumption for the whole year and are slightly greater than the required savings set by the state. [Shijiazhuang Hebei Provincial Service in Mandarin 0400 GMT 26 Mar 82 HK]

NEI MONGGOL COAL PRODUCTION -- Nei Monggol Region's collieries, whose products are distributed under the unified state plan, overfulfilled the first quarter raw coal production plan 3 days ahead of schedule and produced some 41,000 tons of raw coal in the first quarter. [Hohhot Nei Monggol Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 1 Apr 82 SK]

HEILONGJIANG'S YANG YICHEN ON ECONOMIC EFFICIENCY

SK050546 Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 4 Apr 82

[Excerpts] According to our sources, the provincial work conference on industry and communications emphatically pointed out: We should correct our guiding principles and shift the emphasis of industrial production to improving economic efficiency. Arrangements for industrial and communications production in the next 9 months must be focused on improving economic efficiency, striving for an attainable growth rate and working hard to fulfill the goal of ensuring a 3-percent, achieving a 4-percent and striving for a 5-percent increase.

The provincial work conference in industry and communications was sponsored by the provincial people's government in Daqing. It lasted 11 days and concluded on 30 March. A provincial workers education meeting was held simultaneously. The provincial CCP committee and the provincial people's government have attached great importance to the work conference. Yang Yichen, Chen Lei, Chen Junsheng, Li Jianbai, Zhao Dezun, Chen Jianfei and (Gong Dengyuan) attended the conference. They delivered reports or made speeches on issues such as improving economic efficiency, enhancing worker training, ensuring continuous progress of the national economy, improving enterprise consolidation and strengthening ideological and political work.

Yang Yichen, first secretary of the provincial CCP committee, took part in discussions with responsible comrades of related departments, committees, offices and bureaus at provincial, prefectural and municipal levels on such issues as ensuring continuous progress in economic development, strategic arrangements for industrial and agricultural development, system of ownership, relying on policies and science, the relation between speed and efficiency, the relations between enterprise consolidation and party rectification and strengthening ideological and political work.

Yang Yichen delivered an important speech at the conference. He emphatically pointed out: To develop the economy and strive for good economic efficiency, we must use strategic thinking to consider questions and readjust the economic structure in accordance with the system of harmoniously developing agriculture, light industry and heavy industry. All localities should formulate economic zoning programs in light of advantages in natural resources and specific salient characteristics. All counties must pay attention to both agriculture and industry, develop science and technology, train talented personnel and select outstanding cadres to take charge of industry.

With regard to the issue of economic efficiency, Yang Yichen emphasized the need to persist in the compatibility of speed and efficiency by achieving a certain speed and relatively good efficiency. At present, we should stress the need to improve economic efficiency. However, this does not mean ignoring speed.

He pointed out: We must do a good job in enterprise consolidation. In the consolidation, we should combine efforts to consolidate enterprises and rectify the party with emphasis on the latter. While doing a good job in consolidating key enterprises, we should pay more attention to general enterprises. We must emphasize the rectification of leading bodies and the building of worker contingents. We should pay special attention to capacity. We should actively develop the collective economy and properly develop the individual economy to become a supplement to the socialist state economy. We should implement policies in the second category of light industry and give full play to its function of producing industrial products for daily use.

BRIEFS

JILIN PETROLEUM PROFITS -- The Jilin provincial oilfield administration fulfilled in advance its first quarterly crude oil production plan by 28 March. It handed over a profit of 3 million yuan to the state, an increase of 100,000 yuan over the corresponding period of 1981. [Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 30 Mar 82 SK]

SAMARANCH URGES ISF TO DECIDE ON SOFTBALL ISSUE

OW030810 Beijing XINHUA in English 0757 GMT 3 Apr 82

[Text] Hong Kong, April 3 (XINHUA) -- Juan Antonio Samaranch, president of the International Olympic Committee (IOC), urged the International Softball Federation (ISF) to make a decision on the fifth world women's softball championships. Talking to a press conference at Hong Kong airport before he left for Manila this morning, Mr. Samaranch emphasized, "It's clear that a position must be taken by the ISF."

The IOC president said that he had a discussion with Mr. Don Porter, secretary-general of the ISF, last night and he was sure "Mr. Porter knows very well the rules of the IOC, and he knows very well where is the line." He also said that the IOC "is ready to help if ISF asks for."

During his visits to Beijing and Hong Kong early this week, Mr Samaranch reiterated time and again that any international federations recognized by the IOC must follow its rules, must follow its decisions if they want to be recognized by the IOC.

SOFTBALL ASSOCIATION HEAD DENOUNCES ISF'S PORTER

OW050109 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1419 GMT 4 Apr 82

[Text] Hong Kong, 4 Apr (XINHUA) -- In an interview with the press here on the afternoon of 3 April, Wang Yizhou, vice chairman of the Chinese Softball Association, said: "Because a representative of the Chinese Taipei Softball Association resorted to an obdurate attitude and Don Porter, secretary general of the International Softball Federation, took an erroneous stand in shielding the representative of the Chinese Taipei Softball Association, the reorganizing conference of the Softball Association of Asia, originally scheduled for 3 April, cannot be held and has had to be postponed to an appropriate date in the future."

The question of participation by a representative of the Chinese Taipei Softball Association was discussed on the morning of 3 April by representatives of five sponsoring organizations for reorganizing the Softball Association of Asia -- the softball associations of Japan, China, the Philippines, Indonesia and Hong Kong -- before the start of a preparatory meeting. The participants in the discussion unanimously held that "a representative of the Chinese Taipei Softball Association could only participate in the preparatory meeting after he had made clear his attitude that the Chinese Taipei Softball Association would strictly abide by the relevant stipulations and resolutions of the International Olympic Committee and the International Softball Federation regarding the change of name, flag and anthem." Don Porter, secretary general of the ISF, who was invited to attend the meeting, expressed his agreement at that time.

However, the representative of the Chinese Taipei Softball Association, who was later allowed to enter the meeting hall, never made clear his attitude to the change of flag and anthem. Porter, who was present on that occasion, interfered with and disrupted the meeting and talked glibly about the change of flag being only a "technical question" in a bid openly to defend the creation of the "two Chinas" scheme. Regarding this, the representative of the Chinese Softball Association sternly pointed out that the stipulations made by the International Olympic Committee and the ISF requiring the Taiwan Softball Association to change name, flag and anthem constitute an integral resolution, as is known to everyone, and should be implemented in full. It will not do, the Chinese Softball Association representative said, to agree to the change of name only while evading the two equally important decisions on the "change of the flag" and "change of anthem."

Because of the meddling and disruption by ISF Secretary General Porter, it became difficult for the reorganizing conference of the Softball Association of Asia to proceed. The participants, after consultation, decided temporarily to end the preparatory meeting of the conference.

Wang Yizhou concluded by saying that although the reorganizing conference of the Softball Association of Asia could not be held because of interference and disruption on the part of a few, the efforts made by the host softball association of Hong Kong for the preparatory meeting were appreciated.

MAINLAND, TAIWAN SCHOLARS ATTEND CHICAGO MEETING

OW031849 Beijing XINHUA in English 1837 GMT 3 Apr 82

[Text] Chicago, April 2 (XINHUA) -- For the first time in 33 years, scholars from China's mainland and Taiwan Province met at an international seminar here today to discuss the 1911 Chinese revolution. The seminar sponsored by the U.S. Association for Asian Studies indicated that Chinese historians from both sides of the Taiwan Straits had many points in common in their appraisals about the revolution that overthrew the last monarch in China but there also existed a divergence of views on a number of questions.

Scholars in the meeting believed that the exchange of views helped promote understanding between them and the research work on the great revolution.

Attending the seminar were: He Sheng, deputy director of the Party Literature Research Office of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and Professor of Beijing University; Zhang Kaiyuan, professor of history at the Central China Teachers College; Li Zongyi, director of the History of the Republic of China at the Institute of Modern History under the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences (CASS); and Li Zehou, research fellow at the Institute of Philosophy, CASS.

Scholars representing Taiwan included: Ch'in Hsiao-yi, professor at Taiwan University; Chang Chung-tung, professor of history at the Taiwan University; Lin Ming-te, chairman of History Department, Taiwan Normal University; Chang Yu-fa, research fellow at the Institute of Modern History, Academia Sinica; and Li Yun-han, professor of history, Chengchi University.

Scholars from both sides of the Taiwan Straits expounded their treatises at the seminar and answered questions. More than 500 scholars from the United States and other countries attended the seminar. They showed warm interest in the academic get-together between the mainland and Taiwan scholars. They also congratulated the Chinese scholars on the achievements of their research work.

ISF OFFICIAL VISITS TO DISCUSS SOFTBALL GAMES

BK041345 Hong Kong AFP in English 1315 GMT 4 Apr 82

[Excerpts] Taipei, 4 Apr (AFP) -- International Softball Federation (ISF) Secretary-General Don Porter arrived here from Hong Kong today, saying he had been instructed by the ISF Executive Council to decide on whether the fifth world women's tournament will be held in Taipei.

Speaking at a press conference at the international airport, Mr Porter said there were certain problems remaining to be solved. He did not spell out these problems.

Mr Porter said that up to now, none of the 46 ISF-affiliated members had formally registered for the Taipei games. He added, however, that he had received informal reply answers from 31 countries, including 16 expressing a willingness to come. The others were either undecided or attached certain conditions. He said that the United States, Japan and Italy had decided not to take part in the Taipei games because of the flag and anthem resolution, which they considered as a political issue.

Mr Porter said he personally thought that the tournament should and could be successfully held here, but stressed that the final decision would depend on his discussions with Taiwan's authorities here.

Further Report

OW050958 Hong Kong AFP in English 0904 GMT 5 Apr 82

[Excerpts] Taipei, April 5 (AFP) -- Don Porter, secretary general of the International Softball Federation (ISF), today predicted a big turnout in Taipei for the fifth world women's softball tournament in July -- on condition that Taiwan not raise its national flag or play its national anthem at the event. But the president of the Taiwan organizing committee, Ho Ming-chang, gave no indication of compromise, saying: "I don't see why we should abandon it." He pointed out that the flag and anthem were authorized by an ISF resolution as well as an agreement reached between Mr Porter and the organizing committee.

Mr Porter, who arrived here from Hong Kong yesterday in a final bid to "eliminate certain political issues so that we could have a successful tournament," said he had been instructed by the president of ISF and the Executive Council to make a decision on whether the games should be held as scheduled in Taipei. His remarks indicated a possible ISF backdown on the Hawaii resolution last year authorizing Taipei to hoist its flag and play the national anthem, observers said. Mr Porter explained that certain teams could not commit themselves to taking part in the Taipei meet because of pressures from their respective governments.

Mr Samaranch [president of the International Olympic Committee] is scheduled to arrive here from Manila later this afternoon for a two-day visit on an Asian tour which has also taken him to North Korea, China and Hong Kong. He is to stay here until Wednesday for talks with sports authorities here.

SOFTBALL DELEGATE ON OUTCOME OF ASAA MEETING

OW050321 Taipei CNA in English 0307 GMT 5 Apr 82

[Text] Taipei, 5 Apr (CNA) -- Thomas Hsueh, the Republic of China's representative to the meeting of the Amateur Softball Association of Asia (ASAA), said Sunday a plot by Communist China and Japan to exclude this country from membership in the ASAA has been foiled.

Hsueh made the statement at a press conference at the Chiang Kai-shek International Airport upon return from Hong Kong. He said the delegates from Peiping and Japan failed to sit in the ASAA talks after efforts made by this country and strong support from other Asian countries.

Don Porter, secretary general of the International Softball Association, also spoke at the conference. He told reporters that he still hopes the fifth women's world softball tournament will be held in Taipei. Porter said he is here to talk with Ho Ming-chang, president of the Chinese-Taipei Softball Association, on matters concerning the tournament scheduled to be held here in July.

MEDIA CRITICAL ON PRC-U.S. RELATIONS, TALKS

CHINA NEWS Comments

OWO21351 Taipei CNA in English 1336 GMT 2 Apr 82

[Text] Taipei, 2 Apr (CNA) -- The English-language CHINA NEWS of April 1 warned the United States not to sell out its moral standing, integrity and credibility as an ally in pointless talks with the Chinese Communists.

The paper said: "Americans are slow to learn about the treachery of communists. Maybe it is because they are decent people themselves and want to trust others." "President Reagan's administration is talking with the Chinese Communists again about matters that threaten the very survival of this country."

"During these talks, approval for arms sales has not been asked from Congress because it would be so quickly and overwhelmingly forthcoming. As far as American law is concerned, there is nothing to talk about. The Taiwan Relations Act commits the United States to the sale of defensive weapons for protection of the people of Taiwan. There are no escape clauses; there is no equivocation.

"Yet the Chinese Communists are (?insisting) [words indistinct] United States violate its own law and leave Taiwan undefended. They will go right on making that demand as long as the Americans talk to them. They will talk and threaten and threaten. If the United States agrees to anything, the communists will quickly demand more.

"Why don't our American friends learn and stop talking? They have given away their diplomatic relationship with the Republic of China. They gave away their right to station troops on an important base in the western Pacific. They gave up a defense treaty that benefited them as well as the people of Taiwan.

"Now the communists want Americans to break their law and desert an old friend and ally. They want, when all is said and done, for the Americans to hand over Taiwan to communism.

"What do the Americans get out of this? What have they gotten out of all the years of talking to the Chinese Communists? No Red Chinese card has been played against the Soviet Union, no big trade has developed with the Chinese mainland, no large benefits have accrued to U.S. businessmen.

"If Americans have received anything, it is suspicious looks from other friends and allies around the world. If the United States can talk itself out of obligations to the Republic of China on Taiwan, where does that leave American credibility as an ally?

"This country wants to ask the Americans one more time: Are you going to keep your word, or are you going to sell out U.S. moral standing and integrity for a mess of Chinese Communist porridge?"

Taipei Radio Commentary

OW041307 Taipei International Service in English 0100 GMT 4 Apr 82

[Station commentary: "Communist China-U.S. Ties"]

[Text] U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig and other administration officials have described American relations with Communist China as at a sensitive stage. Announcements from the communist side in recent weeks seem to collaborate with the statement. But one cannot help doubting whether Communist China is really prepared to cut off its nose to spite its face.

Judging by Teng Hsiao-ping's recent threat to downgrade its ties with Washington, it is possible that the communists may recall their envoy and reduce the diplomatic representation in case the United States decides to go ahead with arms sales to the Republic of China. However, we are extremely doubtful that Teng, the pragmatist, is prepared to go all the way to cut off all of Communist China's ties with the United States. One may find the clue in Chao Tzu-yang's remarks that Communist China will not close its door to capitalist countries despite the invasion of bourgeois ideas that [words indistinct] into a policy. What the communist premier was saying is that the Chinese Communist regime will continue to look to the West for technical expertise and economic assistance to bail it out of its economic quagmire. For instance, Communist China has drawn up a 20-year program to explore offshore oil deposits in cooperation with foreign oil companies which involves some \$60 billion. Forty-six foreign oil companies have decided to take part in the exploration and half of them are American companies. U.S. firms are expected to handle 90 percent of the exploration task.

In the trade area, the United States has become Communist China's third largest partner, next only to Japan and Hong Kong. Trade volume now has risen to \$5.5 billion. Besides, Peiping has contracted to purchase 6 million tons of grain from the United States in the next 4 years. The U.S. is also a country where the Chinese Communists have sent the largest group of their students to study science and technology. Aside from these tangible ties which are essential to Communist China's modernization drive, the communist leadership must be aware that keeping a bridge to Washington remains its best protection against a full-scale Soviet attack. These are considerations that no one in the Chinese Communist ruling hierarchy is likely to ignore in charting its future in international relations.

TAIPEI RADIO COMMENTS ON CONTACTS WITH MAINLAND

OW031348 Taipei International Service in English 0100 GMT 3 Apr 82

[Station commentary]

[Excerpts] China experts sometimes get some strange ideas. (Stanley Connell) has a lot of experience in [words indistinct]. In a recent column, he suggested that the Reagan administration quietly encourage the Republic of China and the Chinese Communists to work out their rapprochement. [words indistinct] Chinese need for weapons and obviate the necessity of the United States choosing between the two. Yet, it is clear that what Mr (Connell) suggested isn't possible. The Chinese Communists have announced their terms over and over again: The Republic of China must surrender. Chinese Communist sovereignty over Taiwan must be acknowledged.

How could the Republic of China accept communization for the 18 million people on Taiwan? Taiwan doesn't have any communists. It never had any communists. It has never been ruled by the communists, and has no intention of resigning itself to such a strait.

Another Taiwan-mainland contact often mentioned is that between scholars and students. How could it be otherwise? If Chinese meet abroad, are they expected to snarl at each other? When Chinese Communists started going to the United States for study, the Government of the Republic of China suggested that Taiwan students try to be helpful to them. In many instances, that has been the case. The communists may be upset, but free China is not afraid of comparison and trusts in the loyalty of its people. How many defectors have gone from Taiwan to the Chinese mainland? The number is a handful compared with the tens of thousands moving the other way in just the last few years and the millions over the last 32 years.

Much has been made of the possibility that a Chinese Communist softball team might compete in the women's world championship at Taipei next July. Probably it won't happen, but if it does, the team will be welcomed and shown the good life that the Republic of China in Taiwan has to offer. This has been the case with several random communist visitations in the recent years. People from Red China [words indistinct]. They are allowed to look and go their way. It is true that the free Chinese Government does not encourage return visitations. The reason is simple: Once anyone vanishes behind the iron curtain, he never emerges.

No one in Taiwan wants to be a communist. Americans and Western Europeans can surely understand that. Not many of them want to be communists either. Under the democratic system of the Republic of China, people can do anything they wish to do so long as they do not insist on the universality of their views. Rapprochement on monopoly terms is impossible. Rapprochement on democratic terms is always possible.

ECONOMIC BODY OFFICIAL DISCUSSES NATIONAL ECONOMY

OW260305 Taipei CNA in English 0230 GMT 26 Mar 82

[Text] Taipei, 26 Mar (CNA) -- The overall economic situation in his country last month remained hovering around recession valley, said Yu Kuo-hwan, chairman of the Council for Economic Planning and Development under the Executive Yuan, Thursday.

The country's total external trade in February stood at U.S. dollars 3,080 million, the lowest single month in two years, he said. Imports for that month decreased by 10 percent to U.S. dollars 1,550 million, while exports amounted to U.S. dollars 1,520 million, up eight percent, he added.

Yu made these comments in his report on the country's economic situation in February at the Executive Yuan meeting.

He attributed the decrease of imports to the energy-saving policy in the country (imports of oil were down 29 percent), weakening of manufacturers' investment willingness (imports of machines down 12 percent) and decreased imports of maize and timber by 48 percent.

On inflation, Yu said that the wholesale prices index in February dropped by 0.34 percent, while urban consumers price index also slid 0.61 percent.

PAPERS VIEW CONTROVERSY ON SOFTBALL GAMES

SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST Report

HK030049 Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST in English 3 Apr 82 pp 1, 9

[Report by Garmen Chen]

[Text] The row between China and Taiwan over the status of their delegates to the Asian Softball Conference came to a head in Hong Kong yesterday -- and the fate of the conference, scheduled to begin this morning, now hangs in the balance. The three-member Chinese delegation made its stand clear in a Tsimshatsui hotel yesterday when it refused to take part in a press briefing scheduled by the conference organisers for yesterday afternoon. Minutes before it was to begin, the Chinese delegation said it would not attend the briefing.

All seven participating countries had been invited to the press briefing on the 2-day Asian Softball Conference.

The leader of the Chinese delegation, Mr Wang Yizhou, said later they would not take part in any function that included the Taiwan delegates unless their status was made clear.

There are five organising countries for the conference -- China, Taiwan, Hong Kong, Japan and Indonesia. The conference is aimed at reviving a regional softball tournament. If China can muster sufficient support among the five organisers, there is a strong possibility that the Taiwan delegates will be barred from the conference.

The tough stand of the Chinese delegates has left the fate of the 2-day conference hanging in the balance. Beijing's delegates have said Taiwan may not attend the conference unless they join the new regional softball body under the International Olympic Committee rules. But Taipei says as Taiwan is a founder member of the Asian body, China should apply for membership.

The Chinese delegation decided not to attend the press briefing on learning that "Taiwan had not made its intention clear." The press conference was delayed for over 40 minutes as desperate Hong Kong softball officials tried to bring the two sides together. Hong Kong officials eventually announced that the participating countries would not attend the briefing, as the Indonesian delegates had not arrived. They were bombarded with questions about the controversial political issue that threatens the conference, but they refused to discuss the matter. They gave a brief statement on the softball conference itself.

Apart from Hong Kong officials, only the Taiwan delegate, Mr Thomas Hsueh, and the Philippines and Singapore representatives were at the briefing. It was learnt afterwards that the Chinese delegates spent the whole afternoon meeting Japanese delegates in a bid to resolve the deadlock.

Mr Wang said after the meeting that he believed the Japanese delegates would take every necessary step to ensure that the conference this morning would proceed smoothly. "But we think the status of the Taiwan delegates must be clarified at the meeting," he said. "If Taiwan wants to join the new body, they would have to change their name," he said.

Mr Wang said as the conference is aimed at forming a new Asian softball body, the original organisation technically does not exist. He said the Hong Kong meeting was decided upon by five participating countries at the woman's tournament last year. "We decided to send an invitation to Asian countries that have softball activities," he said.

Mr Wang said the invitation to Taiwan had made it clear that they would come in accordance with the IOC rules as "China Taipei." He said they found this not to be the case before the news conference. "The Taiwan delegates had failed to clarify their status. We will not take part in any function together with them unless they have done so," he said.

But Mr Hsueh said Taiwan was a founder member of the Asian body, and it was up to the other members of the body to decide whether China should be admitted. He evaded questions on whether Taiwan would object to China taking part. "Softball is sports; we let the politicians worry about politics," he said. Mr Hsueh said the body would consider China's membership if "they meet all qualifications to become a member of the association."

Mr Yung Siu-fai, chairman of the local softball association, was tightlipped on what actually happened before the briefing. Meanwhile, it is uncertain what will happen this morning when the meeting begins.

STANDARD Report

HK040031 Hong Kong STANDARD in English 4 Apr 82 pp 1, 2

[Report by Cherry Mostesha and Lucille Wong: "China Storms Out of Softball Talks"]

[Excerpts] China walked out of yesterday's stormy meeting of international softball delegates, following verbal clashes with the Taiwan delegation over political issues. The meeting, aimed at reviving the Amateur Softball Association of Asia, which had been dormant for seven years, veered off course and flopped after four hours. The closed-door meeting, scheduled for two days, was yesterday punctuated with constant bickering between the two disputing parties after the recent so-called "softball diplomacy" turned into a squabble.

The most possible solution to the political row between China and Taiwan over the women's softball championship is to change the venue, said International Softball Federation (ISF) Secretary-General Don Porter, although he personally favoured holding the championship in Taipei.

Mr Porter indicated that the resolution of the ISF was not necessarily binding, and was optimistic that some compromise might be reached during his visit to Taiwan. The China-Taiwan dispute broke out as political differences overtook the discussions on the reorganisation of the AASA, Mr Porter said. He revealed the several other Asian venues are being considered for holding the championship, should the political issues continue.

When asked if Taiwan could hold a rival championship should the venue be changed, Mr Porter rejected the idea, saying that the ISF would only recognise one world championship. He went on that no countries have officially entered the softball tournament as of yesterday, but 31 countries have responded to invitations sent out by the ISF. About 20 have indicated they would not attend.

Turning to invitations sent out by Taiwan, asking countries to participate in the tournament, he condemned the organising committee for using the name "Republic of China (ROC)" in the telex invitations. Mr Porter said he had already informed ISF members to disregard the invitation with reference to the name ROC, adding that there would be no further invitations.

AASA delegates representing five of the countries unanimously agreed at the meeting that political considerations should not come in the way of promoting softball activities in Asia. To avoid political ramifications in the future, they suggested that only three flags be allowed to be displayed in any softball event in Asia, these being the association flag of the host country, the ISF flag and the AASA flag. Delegates also proposed setting up a permanent secretariat in Manila and decided to appoint a secretary-general. Other resolutions included forming a special committee to study the present constitution and make proper recommendations.

It has been decided that the Hong Kong Softball Association will be host for the third Asian men's softball championship as well as the fourth Asian women's softball championship next year. The AASA delegates reiterated that they welcomed China's potential membership, but they stressed that if China tried to inject political demands into their application, it would be rejected.

HSIN WAN PAO Comment

HK030847 Hong Kong HSIN WAN PAO in Chinese 3 Apr 82 p 1

["New Talk" column: "Porter and Taiwan Must Be Honest"]

[Text] Taiwan should act in an honest way in its dealings, including the staging of the softball championships. The deadline for filing names for participating in the championship has now passed, yet not a single member has filed its name. This was confirmed last night by ISF Secretary General Porter. However, before he opened his mouth, Taipei's Hsueh Kuo-hang said that 19 countries had already filed their names. This is 19-0 dishonesty.

When Taipei decided to hold these softball championships and issued the invitation cables, it surreptitiously signed itself "Republic of China", this violated the principle of the IOC down to the ISF: If Taiwan wishes to remain in the IOC, the ISF or any other international sports organization, it must change its name, its flag and its anthem; the only name it can use is the association -- whatever the sport is -- "of Taipei, China."

It is precisely the dishonest wording in this cable that has caused today's softball storm. Many countries have declared that if Taipei fails to change its name, flag and anthem in accordance with the IOC's intentions, they will boycott the Taipei championships or demand that the venue be changed.

Some people say that it is Beijing's intention to ruin the Taipei championships. This is not so at all. Beijing has still not said it will not send a team to Taipei, unless Taipei insists on breaking the rules, fails to follow the intentions of the IOC and ISF and insists on being called a "country," hoisting a "national flag" and signing a "national anthem." It is not the case that there should be no flag or anthem, but they must be changed; the old ones cannot be used.

The key to whether the Taipei championships are ruined lies not in Beijing, but in Taipei itself, and also with certain Americans, such as Porter, in the ISF.

It is quite evident that Porter, who knows the rules and regulations, has violated and sabotaged them, or has connived at Taipei's sabotaging them. He has consistently taken an ambiguous attitude on the question of the flag and anthem. Today, he was still saying that if more than 20 countries sent teams to Taipei, he would support the holding of the championships there; and the venue would be changed only if fewer than 20 countries were sending teams to Taipei. People don't know what kind of watershed the number 20 is; there are 46 members of the ISF, not 40. Even more important, he avoided mentioning the flag and anthem, apparently meaning that as long as more than 20 countries refused to make a fuss about the flag and anthem, he would not do so either. He even stated that the Hawaii resolution could be changed to meet the circumstances. What kind of a lawmaker is this?

Porter and some people in Taipei, when unable to advance further arguments, always use the subterfuge of sports are sports; politics is politics. It seems that as soon as people raise the question of changing the name, flag and anthem, that is politics, whereas if they themselves do not intend to change the name, the flag and the anthem, that is not politics. Isn't this just a big ridiculous? Sports and politics can be separated or not separated. The important thing is honesty: honest sports and honest politics!

HSIN WAN PAO ON U.S., NETHERLANDS ARMS SALES

HK051210 Hong Kong HSIN WAN PAO in Chinese 5 Apr 82 p 7

["New Talk" column: "The U.S. President Should Learn From the Netherlands Foreign Minister"]

[Text] This is perhaps a bit of news that has been ignored: The Netherlands Government has announced that it will never again try to sell arms to Taiwan. On the 31st of last month Netherlands Foreign Minister van der Stoel told American journalists that after the delivery of the two submarines already sold to Taiwan, the Netherlands will sell Taiwan no further weapons. He said that this was a mistake inherited from the previous government, and that the current government had no intention of continuing this mistake. He said: "We cannot sell arms to a country with which we have no diplomatic relations," and we have no desire to further prolong this complicated problem.

While the Dutch may not recognize Taiwan diplomatically, the use of the word "country" is not very appropriate. Van der Stoel's statement is nevertheless worthy of note. He acknowledges that in principle it is wrong to sell arms to Taiwan, and also that such sales cause more trouble than they are worth. Therefore, the Netherlands should not make such sales in the future. Most interesting of all is that this statement was made to an American audience. America's continued sale of arms to Taiwan has caused considerable trouble and has recently given rise to the danger of China downgrading diplomatic relations with the United States. The situation is similar to that of last year, when the sale of submarines to Taiwan led to the downgrading of Sino-Netherlands diplomatic relations from the ambassadorial to charge d'affaires level.

There are also certain differences between the Netherlands and the United States. Because of various questions left over by history, the sale of arms in America's case is not a new question, but represents the extension of an old problem. For this reason, Beijing has not demanded an immediate halt of arms sales to Taiwan, but has merely insisted that such sales be limited in terms of time, quality and quantity. Washington, however, has refused to accept even this.

The American Government is being as impenetrably thickheaded as the previous Netherlands Government. In fact, the precedent of relations with the Netherlands being downgraded should have been enough to wake the Americans up. Now that the current Netherlands Government has acknowledged its mistake, the Americans must surely wake up!

China and America are both large nations and have both joined in the common effort to resist the Soviet Union. China is responsible for tying up more of the Soviet's and their Vietnamese lackey's military strength than any other single nation. In fact, the combined effort of many other countries does not even come close to that of the Chinese in this area. China alone has made such a great strategic contribution to the cause of united opposition to Soviet hegemonism. The White House is certainly aware of this fact. To try and depend on someone and bully them at the same time is surely carrying things a bit far.

As far as the question of arms sales to Taiwan is concerned, America should learn from the Netherlands, and Reagan should learn from van der Stoel: If a mistake is made, try to correct it.

END OF

FICHE

DATE FILMED

April 6, 1982

